The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,430—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander ——— on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Docgherty, on MONDAY, the 10th February 1879, at 10 a.m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.

THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 18th instant, positively.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

THE JINMAN LINE'S Steamship SCINDIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Samuel Windham, sailing about 15th February.

This well known Passenger Steamer was specially built for the Indian Trade and has commodious State Rooms, and every other convenience. Carries a Surgeon.

TARIFF.
First Class—To PORT SAID .... Rs. 320
,, To NAPLES and GENOA .... ,, 400
,, To MARSEILLES .... ,, 420

Children under 3 years free of charge, and up twelve years, Half Fare.

Deck Passage without Food.
To Port Said Rs. 80. | To do. Rs. 30.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th Feb.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	17th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Renmoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	[illegible] March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL .... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY .... 35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Band 15th Regiment N. I. Apply, stating terms, etc., to the PRESIDENT, BAND COMMITTEE, 15th Regiment, N. I. Camp, Ahmedabad, 20th January 1879.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY

WANTED, a PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, sober, steady, and thoroughly efficient, one but good men need apply.

Applications and copies of Testimonials to be addressed to Engineer-in-Chief, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, Ahmednagar.

G. A. ANDERSON,
P. A. to Engineer-in-Chief,
Dhond and Manmad S. Railway.

District, Ahmednagar, 23rd January 1879.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,

of the appointed Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

ATTRACTION UNPRECEDENTED!

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 7,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MADAME STELLA, MISS MINNIE NORDT,
AND THE LADIES OF THE COMPANY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND
MADAME STELLA,
IN THEIR TEMPLE OF MAGIC.

EVERYTHING NEW TO-NIGHT.

THE EGG CHING,
OR THE VICISSITUDES OF A HANDKERCHIEF.

THE DEMON PISTOL PRACTICE,
OR THE CHING JOSS FIRE BOTTLE.

THE PISTOL BOTTLE,
OR THE WINES OF MYSTERY, &c., &c.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
MADAME STELLA
IN HER INCOMPREHENSIBLE AND INEXPLICABLE
ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY.

WASHINGTON NORTON,
IN NEW SPECIALITIES TO-NIGHT.

MISS MINNIE NORDT,
TO-NIGHT,
IN NEW SONGS AND BALLADS.

MISS MAUDE OWEN,
TO-NIGHT.

MISS ADA BONIFAN,
TO-NIGHT,
AND THE
ENTRANCED LADY
IN HER
ÆRIEL SLEEP,
DEFYING THE LAWS OF GRAVITY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Special Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3
First Class .... Rs. 2 | Second Class .... Re. 1
Third ,, ... As. 8 | Fourth ,, ... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-15; commences at 9.

AND

ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

WANTED,

FOR the post of CASHIER in this Division. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Security must be given. Apply by letter only to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kalol Division, W. R. State Railway, Ahmedabad.

LECTURE.

BISHOP BOWMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver a LECTURE to ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIVES under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 8-30.

Subject, "The discoveries of Modern Science in their bearings on the Bible."

The public generally are invited to attend.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 15th February 1879, for the purchase of ASHES in the Company's Locomotive Yard at Parel, the aggregate estimated at 650 Tons.

The Tenders must be for the whole quantity, and not per ton.

Tenders to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel Works.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Parel Works, February 1879.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and .... Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars .... ,, 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars .... ,, 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: RUPEES 15,00,000,

In 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rupees 10 payable on application. Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further call will be made until July next when calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

William Lloyd, Esq. .. Darjeeling.
Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E. .. Offg. Director of State Railways, N. E. System. } Ex. officio.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C. S. Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. } Ex. officio.
George Francis Mewburn, Esq., Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, Calcutta.
Baboo Doorgachurn Law .. Merchant, Calcutta.
Franklin Prestage, Esq., .. Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co.
BANKERS.
The Bank of Bengal.
ACTING SECRETARY.
H. G. Evans, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta.

THIS Company is formed under the auspices of the Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Tramway between Darjeeling and the Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligoree by which Steam communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling will be complete.

2. The Government being desirous that the Capital required should be raised in this country, has granted the following valuable concessions:

1stly.—Permission, free of cost, to lay the Tramway on the existing cart road, which is well suited for the purpose, the gradients in no case exceeding 1 in 25, and averaging 1 in 30.

2ndly.—The Government will uphold and maintain the road, according to the conditions of the contract, the Tramway Company being responsible only for the maintenance of works it may construct.

3rdly.—After the Tramway has been opened for traffic for five years the Company will have to contribute half the excess profits over 5 per cent. to the extent necessary to cover the cost of maintenance.

[In order to avoid the inconvenience of having two separate authorities engaged on the maintenance it is arranged that the Tramway Company shall enter into a Contract with the Government, to execute all works required for maintaining the road, and receive payment for the works at rates to be arranged.]

4thly.—A guarantee to make up the gross receipts of the Tramway, if required, to the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

5thly.—The Post Office to pay at present rates for the conveyance of Mails.

6thly.—The use, free of cost, of the Siligoree Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and all its appliances, until the Tramway Company pays 7½ per cent. on its outlay.

7thly.—The use, free of cost, of all lands in possession of Government for purposes of the road, and for building thereon Stations, Sidings, &c.

3. It is proposed to lay the Tramway to a gauge of 2 feet, this will reduce the cost of construction and working to a minimum, and will suffice to carry all the traffic; it will also allow of Extensions being easily made by the Forest Department into the valuable Forests adjacent to the main line.

4. A considerable portion of the Materials and Rolling Stock first required are available in this country and can be purchased on advantageous terms, and arrangements have been made with responsible Contractors in England, for the supply at the low prices recently ruling of the remaining quantity of Rails, Rolling Stock, and all other such materials as will have to be imported.

5. Responsible Contractors have tendered to construct all the works to be executed in this country for the amounts provided in the Estimates, which, coupled with the arrangements made in England, will make the total outlay under Rs. 13,50,000.

6. As, it is probable, the improved means of communication will have the effect of still further stimulating traffic, to and from the Hills, it is deemed prudent to leave a margin in hand for additions to Rolling-Stock, and increased Siding and Goods Shed accommodation as may be required.

7. The capital is therefore proposed to be fixed at Rupees 15,00,000.

8. As regards probable return to Shareholders, official returns show that the amounts paid for the carriage of a portion of the Goods and Passenger Traffic over the road exceed Rs. 4,11,000 per annum, and an expert has lately estimated them at upwards of Rs. 6,00,000. Assuming they only reach Rs. 3,08,000 per annum for the first year and gradually rise to Rs. 4,50,000 in 5 years, which is considered a safe estimate; assuming also that the working expenses reach 55 per cent. of the gross receipts—a high percentage considering the rates obtainable, and the low cost of fuel—the net return for the year ending 31st December 1880 is estimated at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum; and a rateable increase will probably be shewn year by year as the traffic increases.

9. Sufficient Revenue should be earned as each Section of the Tramway is opened for Traffic during the current year, to pay 5 per cent. on the outlay.

10. It is expected that some 20 miles out of the 50 of the Tramway will be opened for Traffic before next rains, and that the whole will be completed well before the busy season of 1880.

11. The arrangement by which the maintenance of the Road will be placed in the hands of the Tramway Company will result in economy and efficiency.

12. A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the Directors now invite subscriptions for the balance.

13. Applications for shares to be made to H. G. EVANS, Esq., Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

Applications for shares will also be received by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(Wholesale and Retail),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	Cash. Per 1 doz. Qts.		2 doz. Pts.		Credit. Per 1 doz. Qts.		2 doz. Pts.	
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51	0	54	0	53	8	56	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry	38	0	42	0	40	0	44	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	24	0	26	0	25	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

OUR HATS are made by the best manufacturers to special order for Eastern wear. The following list will give an idea as to the style and shape now mostly worn:—

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	as.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s extra light Dress Hats .... each	14	0
Extra quality Tall Drab Hats, best Beaver Felt .... ,,	12	0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Felt, soft round crown	8	8
,, Stiff round crown	8	8
Extra quality do. do.	9	8
Drab Felt do. do.	9	8
Beaver Brown do. do.	9	8
Drab Felt, flat crown soft spring brim	8	8
Black Felt, flat hard crown	8	8
Extra quality do. do.	9	8
The "Tyrol," extra quality, soft Black Felt	9	8
Straw Boating Hats, Black Band	3	8

FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs.	as.
Soft Tweed Hats, all colours	5	0
Cashmere Turbans	2	8
Tweed ,, ...	3	8
Imitation seal skin	5	0
Tweed Caps in great variety	3	8
Travelling Caps with Ear Flaps, suitable for cold countries	4	8
The "Glengary"	5	0
The "Balmoral"	5	0

SUN HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
White Helmets for Undress or Civilians, Drill on Cork and Felt	14	8
White Helmets, extra layers of Cork, a splendid protection	16	0
Best Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and lined Silk	22	0
Drab Felt Helmets, with patent inner band, easy fitting...	18	0
Do. do. with outside Felt Turban	18	0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets with patent inner band	16	0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, very light, a useful Hat for the Hills	9	8
White Hunting Helmets, Cork on Felt, straight Brim in Front and Drooped Back to protect the neck	14	0
Do. do. extra layers of Cork	16	0
Tan Shikar Hunting Helmet, Cork and Felt same shape as above, a most useful Shooting or District Hat	15	0
Andre's Terai Hats, very useful for the Hills	18	0
Ladies' Terai	18	0
Solar Topees, in a variety of good shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen .... from	6	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.

BEST assortment of the above, Comic and Humorous, just received, of various price.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

IN future ALL CLAIMS for REFUND of TOWN DUTIES should be submitted to the TOWN DUTY REFUND OFFICER, Municipal Commissioner's Office,

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1879.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, that on and after the 10th instant any DOGS found STRAYING in the STREETS or BEYOND the ENCLOSURES of the HOUSES of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 6th February 1879.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Association, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year; and,
2. To consider the proposed alteration in the Rules of the Association, now in circulation among Members.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Millowners' Association, 6th February 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA EBRAM RAMJEE hath contracted to MORTGAGE his equal share or moiety of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying, and being in the sub-district of Mandvie, at Chinch bunder Second Row, without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of the said street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271, and containing by admeasurement 201 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Chinch Bunder Second Row, on the west partly by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo and partly by the property of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, on the north by the property of Khoja Ebram Ramjee, and on the south partly by the property of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama and partly of Khoja Ebram Ramjee, and which piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo and is at present in the occupation of Khoja Ebram Ramjee. ALL PERSONS having any claim on or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me at my Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, within 16 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 6th day of February 1879.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of NURSEY KESSOWJEE, who lately carried on trade or business in Cotton, Opium, and other Merchandise in Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, an adjudged insolvent.

WHEREAS the PETITION of HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, the Official Liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in liquidation, verified by the affidavit of the said Henry Randall Cormack, was filed in this Honourable Court on the fifth day of February instant. And whereas the said Nursey Kessowjee has been this day duly adjudged insolvent under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the Form C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 5th day of February 1879.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of February 1879.

THE Undersigned have received a small shipment of the following:—

Cash.			Credit. per doz.	
48	0	Cutler, Palmer's Rare old Brandy, 20 years old... Rs.	50	0
38	0	Ditto Ditto Cognac black capsule, heart shaped label, bottled in 1868 .... Rs.	40	0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1879.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads .... each Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads .... ,, ,, 3 8
Balls .... per dozen. ,, 6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES. Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RESPECTABLE NATIVE NURSE is desirous of attending a Lady or taking charge of children on the voyage Home for a small remuneration. No return passage required. Reference given. Address S. R., Post Office, Byculla.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, KHANDALLA.—Two OIL PAINTINGS taken from sketches at the Camp, by LOUIS FRANK, now on view at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

THE MEMBERS of D Company, B. V. R., are requested to MEET THIS EVENING at 5-15 sharp at the Crossing near Churney Road Station.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. Rustomjee, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House.

HUNTING CHEETAH CUBS, a pair, FOR SALE CHEAP. Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Iron Grey ARAB CHARGER, 5 years, 14-2 high, the property of an Officer leaving India. Apply to SCOTT & Co., V. S., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a well-bred Bay Waler Gelding, "ACWORTH," known as a splendid Steeplechase horse, lately the property of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C. S. Apply, SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, SILICATED CARBON FILTERS—first, second and third size; Pocket and Glass Table Filters, and many other different sizes and sorts. Apply to Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYER and SON, almost new, made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs C. MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL CLAIMS by CREDITORS against the respective properties of Captain E. W. SAMUELLS, Bengal Staff Corps, Survey Department, Poona District, deceased, are to be lodged with me within TWO CALENDAR MONTHS from the date of this notice.

R. O'BRIEN, Captain, 2-11th Regt.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 16th January 1879.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built Copper-fastened pair-oared out-rigger THAMES WHERRY; length 26 feet by 3½ feet Beam, by Searle and Sons, London, with 3 pairs Sculls, 4 Oars, 2 Boat Hooks, Mast and Sail, with Cushions, Carpets and Railed Stern Seat, &c., &c., complete, in first-rate order, as good as new.

Price Rupees 500.

For further particulars apply to Lieut.-Colonel R. S. J. PRENDERGAST, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, President Committee of Adjustment on Effects of the late Captain H. W. PARDOE, Kamptee, C. P.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOVELTIES
IN VALENTINES
AT FROM ANNAS FOUR TO Rs. 25,
on sale at the several establishments
of
TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER
FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE
IS
De La Rue & Co.'s EXTRA SUPERFINE
WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 quires.
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash Rs. 2-6; Credit, Rs. 2-12. Cash, Rs. 2-10; Credit Rs. 3-0.

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, which was adjourned by an order of the High Court of Judicature, made in Suit No. 564 of 1878, on the 23rd day of January last until such day as might be appointed by the Court, will be held, in accordance with an order of the said Court, dated the 27th day of January last, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February instant, at 3 p.m., when the business advertised for the 9th day of November last, and which was not then disposed of, will be transacted.

By Order of the Board,

MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February 1879 at 4 p. m., for the purpose of passing Resolutions to the following (or to a similar) effect, that is to say:—

I. That the appointments by the Board of Directors of the Company, of Mr. John Dixon as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, who retired from the Board of Directors on the 23rd day of January last, and of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Panday as a Director of the Company in the place of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, who retired from the Board on the 29th day of January last, be and they are hereby respectively confirmed.

II. That in consideration of the sum of Rupees eight lakhs to be advanced to the Company by Kessowjee Jadowjee, Goculdas Mathowjee and Chandabhoy Ramjee, Esquires, a mortgage of the Company's property at Coorla be executed in their favour in order to secure the repayment to them by the Company of the said sum of Rupees eight lakhs at the expiration of two years from the date of the mortgage, together with interest thereon, payable half yearly, in the meantime, at the rate of seventeen annas per cent per mensem, with option to the mortgagees to continue the mortgage until the expiration of the third year from the date hereof.

By Order of the Board,

MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(NO. 3.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GODAVERY DISTRICT—COCANADA.

REVOLVING LIGHT AT VAKALAPUDI.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No 27 of 8th December 1878, on the intended exhibition of a revolving light at Vakalapudi, telegraphic information has this day been received that the light was exhibited on the 15th instant, and that on the same night the small light, formerly shewn on the north side of the entrance to Cocanada river, was discontinued.

The light is a revolving *white* light of the fourth order, flashing at intervals of 20 seconds, elevated 80 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles, in every direction seaward.

The light tower—a white column 76 feet high from base to vane—is situated to seaward of the cocoanut trees, about 2½ cables from the shore, and 4·3 nautic miles N. by E ½ E. from the old light-house at Cocanada.

The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, or by reflectors and lenses of the fourth order.

[Position: Latitude 17° 0′ 40″ N., Longitude 82° 16′ 30″ E.]

This light is intended to lead vessels clear of the shoals to the north of Point Godavari (Gordeware), when coming into the Cocanada anchorage from the southward and eastward.

In rounding the point, vessels should not come under 10 fathoms till the Vakalapudi light bears to the westward of W N.W. and the fixed light on Hope Island bears S. by W., when the anchorage, which is in 5 fathoms, may be safely approached.

[The bearings are Magnetic; Variation 2° 0′ Easterly in 1879.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 16th January 1879.

This Notice affects the following Indian Marine Survey Charts, Coringa or Cocanada bay, No. 113; Narsapur point to Palmyras point, No. 1172; Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 155; and Admiralty Charts of Coringa or Cocanada bay, No. 81; Coromandel Coast, No. 71a; Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 828; Cocanada, to Bassein. No. 829; Bay of Bengal, western part, No. 70a; Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 7485; also Indian Marine Survey and Admiralty Light Lists; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 464.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 4.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.

INTENDED ALTERATION IN FALSE POINT LIGHT

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended shortly to substitute for the present very inefficient light at False Point, a 1st order Dioptric fixed light, which will illuminate 200° of arch, and be visible at a distance of about 20 miles.

The present light will be shewn until the new light is exhibited, due notice and details of which will be given.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 17th January 1879.

This Notice affects the Indian Marine Survey Charts:—False Point anchorage, No. 1185; False Point to Mutlah River, No. 115; Narsapur Point to Palmyras Point, No. 1172; and Bay of Bengal (western portion) No. 103a; also the Admiralty Charts of False Point anchorage, No. 755; the Sandheads, No. 814; Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1581; Cocanada to Bassein River, No. 829; Bay of Bengal (western portion), No. 70a; and Indian Ocean (northern portion), No. 7485; the Admiralty and Marine Survey Department Light Lists for 1879; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 460.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH FEB. 1879.

THE Money Market in London continues very easy, 3 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted yesterday at 2¼ per cent.—½ per cent. under the Bank rate—but with the exception of Consols which are ¼, and French Rentes which are ⅜ higher, the various markets seem in no way favourably affected. The London General Produce quotations are all unchanged. Wheat to arrive is unaltered and Seeds are the same, with the exception of a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive, and an advance of equal amount ex-Warehouse. The weekly Metal quotations exhibit an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers and a decline of 5s. in Silesian Spelter.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, while in the Liverpool Cotton Market Reuter reports supplies freely offered, the day's sales being 8,000 bales, against imports of 25,000. The quotation for Mid. Orleans is unchanged, but Surats are quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower all round. Good Oomra on the spot, however, is given at 5 9-16d. per lb., a price out of all proportion to other descriptions, being 1-16 over Mid. Orleans, but the fact of the matter is that there has not been a bale of Good Oomra in the Liverpool Market for months past, and the price is therefore entirely nominal, and probably will be quite unobtainable the moment any New Surats arrive.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes Cotton unaltered in that market, but the receipts are again slightly ahead of last year, the following being a comparison of the figures :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts......	24,000	22,000	17,000
Five days' "	113,000	97,000	97,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,870,000	3,206,000	3,238,000

We are glad to notice that the New York telegrams for the past few days have come in first thing in the morning, the result, we believe, of a new arrangement of Reuter's, whereby the information is wired direct from New York to Bombay instead of through London as formerly. As the Cotton Market here is guided so much by the American receipts, this will be an undoubted advantage to merchants during the season.

According to Reuter the biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday resulted in the whole 45 lakhs being allotted—40 lakhs to Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 7¼d., and 5 lakhs to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 7 3-16d., tenders at 1s. 7 3-16d. on Calcutta receiving 98 per cent. and on Bombay in full. There is, however, manifestly an error somewhere as to the rate on Calcutta, as it is scarcely possible that an average of 1s. 7¼d. could be got when 98 per cent. went at 1s. 7 3-16d., and it is probable, therefore, that the latter was the average rate all through. If so there is a decline of 1-16d. as compared with the previous week, and we observe next week's biddings are again to be for 45 lakhs.

There seems to be a mistake also in Reuter's quotation of 50 3-16d. per oz. for Bar Silver, private telegrams only quoting 50d., equivalent to about 1s. 7 3-16d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE to-day has not been very materially affected by the result of the Council biddings. Bank Bills are not obtainable on such favourable terms by 1-16d., but Private Paper can only be negotiated at partially 1-16d. easier, and the market, although quiet, shows no special weakness. This is the more noticeable, as the amount of Bills offering continues remarkably small, and should business increase at all it is not unlikely therefore that rates might harden again, not perhaps to any great extent, but to such a point as would bring out sellers of Silver again. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¼ to 9-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 7¾ to 11-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 7 11-16d. to ¾d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2·07d.	
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-5	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at previous rates. Fours, Rs. 94¼; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs 99⅝.

The SHARE MARKET remains dull and practically unchanged. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 680, at which rate there are sellers. In other Bank shares there is no change, and the same may be said of Press and Land Companies, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba. Mill Companies show few changes. Khandeish have declined Rs. 50 and Hindustan Rs. 15, but there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Oriental.

COTTON has again been dull with a further partial decline of Re. 1 per candy, and very little doing at that. We are still above home quotations, but sellers, owing to rates up-country, are unable to reduce their prices to a level which would induce business. From the Berars the advices are a shade more favourable as regards receipts, but on the other hand we hear very bad accounts of the Dharwar Crop, swarms of rats having done serious injury to the fields. We quote :—

Good Hingunghaut	ready............	Rs. 206	per Candy.
" Broach	(March)	203	"
" Omra	(ready)	188	"
" do.	(March)	186	"
F. G. F. "	....	180	"
G. F. "	....	175	"

SEEDS.—For Linseed there is a good enquiry at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7. Rapeseed remains at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. and Gingelly Seed at Rs. 37 to Rs. 41½ per candy according to quality.

FREIGHTS remain depressed at about previous rates. For Liverpool by steam we quote 20s. to 23s. 9d. and by sail 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per ton according to shipment. For Venice some little business is said to have been done for this month's shipment at 35s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. The demand is very slow, and prices show no symptom of improvement.

COALS.—The sale is reported of a cargo of Cowper-West Hartley ex Alata at Rs. 21½ per ton landed terms. To arrive there is nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	50	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-1[illegible]	6 do	108

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares.....	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	—	£18	196·5·15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	10,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	750
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	55
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	750
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.s.	525
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	420
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	385
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern.........	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	760
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	65
Khandeish Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	725
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	550
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning......	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	90
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,035
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	3,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India.........	950	1,000	all	30 p.	650
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co......	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	12
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	570
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	725
Soonderdas Spinning ...	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all		300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p.ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company......	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100		100
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	65
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st February 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,579	0	0
Merchandise	1,22,953	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.........	553	0	0
Total Rs.	1,67,585	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1878.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,706	0	0
Merchandise	1,51,434	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.........	592	0	0
Total Rs......	1,97,232	0	0
Decrease Rs.........	29,647	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ERMINTA, 1,213 tons. Captain J. Love, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. L Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee, Lieut. C. H. Sebby, Sub-Ins. J. S. Cartwright, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Viters and child, four Comt. Inspectors and Mr. Shepherd. For Bussorah.—Mr. Abdolla. For London via Kurrachee.—A Lady and two children; and 50 deck passengers for Gulf ports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Mula (s)	Lawson	Cutch.
	Belle of Bath	Whitmore ...	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Amanda (s).........	Borges	Galle.
	Dinapore	Hansen	Rangoon.
	Olinda	Carter	Mozambique.
	India (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Erminta, Love, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
1	Chanda (s)	Bay	Bombay, Jan 11.
2	Hindostan (s).........	Edmond	Southampton, Dec 26.
	Venice	Rhode	Hongkong, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2.—Steamers Ava, Purulia, Rajpootana and Lucretia. Barque Fazel Currim.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Chanda—Mr A Rainford, Dr Smith Master T Quinn, Master P Quinn, Miss Mary Quin.

Per Hindustan—Mrs Kenney, Mr and Mrs Daniell, Mrs Melville, Miss Noble, Capt Pole Carew, Mr Webb, Mr Shepherd, Mr and Mrs Gibbons, Mr and Mrs Tennant, Mr R Love, Mr J Taylor, Mr J Vandcoort, Mr A Carnegie, Mr H Johnstone, Mr Mariner, Major Henderson Capt and Mrs Taylor.

Per Venice—Mr Phillips, and Mr Aron.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Tug Steamer Scind—January 30th, Barques Randolphe and Menzies bound to Akyab, the former from Cochin and the latter from Negapatam in Lat 19-25 N, Long 89-40 E, and on the 31st January Ship Hooghly bound to Akyab, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3 Ava (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4 Pemba (s)......... Calcutta & N. P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Ava, for London, to-morrow :—

Mr and Mrs Page and child, Mr and Mrs Fernie and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Hutton and child, Mrs Codd, two Misses Codd, Miss Normandy, Miss Stevenson, Colonel Hands, Dr Pritchard's two children, Messrs Macnaughtan, Porter, Groschuff, Whitehead, Turner, Petrie, Harbinson and Woodhouse.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Benarty s—20 bundles spring steel, Megjee Oomersey ; 5 case hardware, Soomar Bhima and Bharmull Bhima.

Trentham Hall s—24 hogsheads pale ale, Geo R Purvis and Son ; 1,000 bundles hoop iron, S S Narrelwalla.

Columbia s— 25 cases school slates, P S Pochajee.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—25 drums linseed oil, 6 cases varnish, and 2 cases emerald green, Adomjee Jewanjee ; 8 cases hardware, John S Elmore and Co ; 2 bales wall papers, 4 cases varnish, and 1 case color, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 25 hogsheads pale ale, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 32 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases bacon, F Fisher and Co.

Japanese s—25 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Strathleven s—1 case stationery, 8 cases oilmanstores and 23 cases cheese, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

Ben Ledi s—40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—4 cases umbrellas, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmall.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—153 cwts coir rope, Hajee Motta Cassum ; 375 cwts linseed, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 25 bales rags, Goculdass Lutha ; 54 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 101 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 23 bales wool, Cursondass Madhowjee ; 25 bales cotton, Esmall Abdool Remon ; 48 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 124 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 15 bales wool, Assanund Cullindass ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 32 bales wool, Premjee Damoder ; 400 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 cwts ginger, Keeka Kooshal ; 70 bales cotton, Sewchund Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—7 cwts fishmaws, Valljee Lalljee ; 10½ cwts fishmaws, Mitta Munjee ; 37½ cwts dry skin er, Khulfanboy Dama ; 3 bales hides, Purribhoy Salaymahamed.

Salado,—195 cwts pepper, Nagindass Puckerbhoy ; 48 cwts coir rope, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

Mongolia s—1 case dry ginger, Runchord Purshotum ; 3,082 packages coffee, 400 cwts ginger and 300 bales cotton, P and O Co ; 27 cases herabole, Buzuhally Allyruxa ; 3 cases shawls, Abdoola Ashdoola ; 2 bales carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 65 cwts ganja, Soojaoodin Noordin ; 11 cases M of P shells, Joosub Abdoola.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—100 casks cocoanut oil, Vinay and Co ; 159 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookray ; 2 0 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co. 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 147½ cwts. rapeseed, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—27 pieces wallnutwood, C. Grondona ; 450 cwts gingellyseed, Kunkler Singer and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Surat s—10 packages dry ginger, 442 cwts. coffee and 20 bales waste silk, P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Surat s—400 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

Scindia s—3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—63 bags coffee, P. and O. Co ; 108 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—269 bags coffee and 200 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Busheer s—236 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 206 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 7.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

373—Hearn C & L—Mithibai vs Futtehalli Shaik Ahmed and another—Tyabjee and S.

376—Jefferson and P—Mithibai vs Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur and another—Smith and F.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For hearing and final disposal.

Act X of 1866—J C Cama—In the matter of the Albert Mills Co. in liquidation—Choonilal Nanchund, and others—Petitioners.

Act X of 1866—J C Cama—In the matter of the Albert Manufacturing Co.—Ruttonsey Poonsey and others—Petitioners.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

576-78—Janardhan—Munchabai vs Ghati Tukaram Withojee—A F Turner.—Part heard.

585-76—Rimington H and C—Arut Kirpall vs C A Turner.

258-78—Shamrao P—Madhowrao Dinath vs Luxmibai and others—H Bicknell.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy Lynch and T.

415-78—Balkrishna and B—Kashinath Heerajee vs Sarup Futta and others—Khunderao M.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

318-78—Balkrishna and B—(a pauper) Dhakli and others vs Hakma Lala and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurbam Nursey and others—Lynch and T.

754-77—Lynch and T—Chomakara Killoti Koonjee, &c. Memon Ebraim Cummoovanee—Craigie, L and O.

473-78—In person—Ramcrustna Kessowjee and others vs Herobs Govindjee and others—Craigie L and O.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	30·005
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	65·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	68·4
General Direction of Wind.........	NNW, NNE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	213.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Brown, Surg Major, on leave, from Dharwar.

FEBRUARY 6.

Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Army Educ Dept, on duty, from Poona.

Tyndall, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Sedon, Sub Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Army Educ Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Tyndall, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1879.

Captain R Wilson, H M's 13th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

With reference to G O No 88, dated 22nd instant, the services of Surg on O H Channer, Bombay Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 117 days, from the 10th March next or subsequent date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Captain F W Joseph, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, from date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major Peyton Phelps, RE, P W Department.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1879.

Margaret, widow of the late Conductor G Ferguson, Ordnance Department, is admitted to a monthly pension of Rs 20, payable at Bombay, from 1st Oct 1878.

Sub-Lieut W Pendlebury, of the B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, having passed the prescribed examination and received a certificate as per Appendix D of the Regulations for Volunteer Forces in India, is promoted to the rank of Lieut and granted a Commission accordingly.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, from date of departure in February next, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major W M Ducat, R E, Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Captain A M Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension :—Private T Knott, 2-15th Regiment.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 24th January, is republished :—" The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified : Lieut-Colonel A P Davis, Bombay Staff Corps, 20th Jan 1879, and Lieut-Col J J Elder, Bombay Staff Corps,—29th Jan 1879."

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Lieut W Ashfield, 1st Feb.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty : Major T L Fraser, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Major J Jacob, Staff Corps, one month, private affairs.

The following promotions in the Barrack Department are made :—Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) J Riding to be Sub-Conductor, and Sergeant Mooney to be Acting Sub-Conductor from 1st February vice Gargrave, invalided.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Major Brevet Lieut-Col G B Mignon, 4th Feb 1879.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1879.

The Honourable Mr Justice Green, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days from the 3rd March next, or from such subsequent date in that month as he may wish to avail himself thereof.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H Beville, C B, Officiating Commandant of the Sind Frontier Force, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier during the absence of Colonel Nuttall on field service, or until further orders.

Mr C E G Crawford is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Assistant Collector, Bombay is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days.

Mr C G Blathwayt, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr A B Steward, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st March.

Mr J McLeod Campbell, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W S Hexton, Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, acted as Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, from 14th February 1878 till the date of his departure on leave to Europe. He is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, with retrospective effect from 25th August 1878.

Surgeon O H Channer to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Sind Registration District during Surgeon C W Mac Rury's absence, or until further orders.

In supersession of Government Notification No 67, dated 16th October 1878, Lieut W W Robinson, R E, passed with credit an examination in the Marathi language according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Code.

Mr S Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, has passed the Departmental Examination in accordance with Rule 12, Chapter L, of the Public Works Code.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Davidson, A I C E, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Gujarat, from the date of Mr Hottinger's departure.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th February 1879.

Lance Corporal John O. King "G" Company is granted four months leave of absence.

By Order,

T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,

Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE FORCES OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Dedicated by permission to

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD MEADE, K.C.S.I. &c., &c., &c.

COPIES may be obtained at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla ; Messrs. COOPER and Co., Fort ; Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co, Kalbadavie Road ; the *Gujerat Mitra* Office, Surat ; and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.—*Price Rs. 2 per copy.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

BY permission of Colonel SEXTON, the SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th February, under the management of the following Committee :—

PRESIDENT.

Major the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY.

MEMBERS.

Capt. BAKER.
" HORE.
" TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.
" WEIR.
" FORBES.
" SCORGIE.
" WYER.
Lieut. DUNNE, Honorary Secretary.
" KEMP " Treasurer.

Volunteer, Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	" 10
Non-Volunteer, Single Ticket.........	" 10
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies.........	" 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP & Co., SOUNDY & Co., TREACHER & Co., or from any member of the Committee.

W. M. TENNENT, Capt., } Joint
T. DUNNE, Lieut., } Secretaries.

The Town Hall has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for the occasion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

LITTLE—BOWHILL—February 4th, at Ahmednagar, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, M. A., Charles Little, M. D., Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to Millie, second daughter of the late Dr. John Bowhill, C. B., Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

TURNER—February 5th, at Khangaum, suddenly, Robert William, the dearly loved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Turner, of Sheagaum, West Berars, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SUTHERLAND—February 4th, at Allahabad, the wife of William Alexander Sutherland, Travelling Post Office, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KOHLHOFF—NELL—January 25th, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, Ceylon, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo, Caroline Eliza, second daughter of the Reverend C. S. Kohlhoff, Missionary of Erungalor, to Louis Nell, Deputy Queen's Advocate, Midland Circuit, Ceylon.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1879.

THE recall of Lord A. Loftus from St. Petersburg must not be regarded as an act of supersession, Lord Augustus having held the appointment of English Ambassador at the Russian Court for seven years, and being no doubt anxious for a change after the intense mental strain to which he has been subjected for the last three years by the incessant diplomatic strife, on more than one occasion reaching the verge of a rupture of friendly relations, between England and Russia. Lord A. Loftus has never had the reputation of being a man of superior ability; but he seems, from the papers published in the Blue Books, to have performed his anxious duties faithfully and well, and throughout the prolonged and vehement controversy between political parties at home as to the righteousness of the action taken by the English Ministry in its dealings with Russia, no reproach has ever been cast upon the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Probably, Lord A. Loftus only retires now because the animosity between the two countries has passed into a less acute stage, making it a certainty that, whatever happens, the war which since the fall of Plevna has seemed to be constantly overhanging us will not now break out between England and Russia. Negotiations on many delicate questions still remain to be completed; but Lord A. Loftus may naturally feel that his work is done, and that he does not abandon the post of duty in leaving the work of building up a fresh understanding between the two rival Empires to a new Ambassador. Lord Beaconsfield, for his part, must have been delighted to get the chance of sending an Ambassador of his own choosing to fill by far the most important post in the diplomatic service; and he has shown once more what an enviable talent he possesses for making the best use of an opportunity by selecting the late Viceroy of Canada to succeed Lord A. Loftus. It is no mean feat on the part of the Conservative leader to secure Lord Dufferin and send him into brilliant exile at St. Petersburg, instead of letting him remain unemployed in England, and become one of the chiefs of the Parliamentary Opposition. Many Liberals who mourn over the fatal mistake made by their party in imagining that Liberal principles are necessarily inconsistent with a vigorous foreign policy, and accepting the dictatorship of doctrinaires who are wholly out of sympathy with the majority of the nation, hoped to find in Lord Dufferin a witty and popular leader who could be an Imperialist and yet at the same time an advocate of progress. This possible danger, no doubt, Lord Beaconsfield foresaw, and he has provided against it by appealing to Lord Dufferin's patriotism and ambition and offering him a splendid position which he could not think himself justified in refusing to accept.

That the change of Ambassadors betokens a revival of bad feeling between England and Russia is, as we have said, very unlikely. In all probability Lord Dufferin will be instructed to use all the persuasive skill with which nature has endowed him in order to effect a *rapprochement* of the two States, and to close for the present the feud which has done them both so much mischief. Both England and Russia want peace ; and, as Lord Beaconsfield is now able to say that against the conquests of Russia in Turkey he can set the gain for England of Cyprus and Kandahar, he and Prince Gortschakoff will now, we may suppose, be content to cry quits, shake hands, and let their quarrel be fought out hereafter by other Ministers. This impression gains strength from a consideration of the evident desire of the English Ministry not to prolong the Afghan War. The general feeling at home about this war appears to be that it is a very dreary and unprofitable business, and that the sooner it is brought to an end the better; and even the most sanguine partisans of a policy of annexation can hardly now delude themselves with the hope that Lord Lytton will be permitted by the Home Government to advance British troops to the Hindu Kush and make that range of mountains the scientific frontier of British India. Evidently the limit fixed by General Hamley of Kandahar with Girishk in south-western Afghanistan will not be overpassed, while on the Punjab Frontier nothing more will be attempted than has already been achieved, namely, the occupation of Jallalabad and the Kurram Valley. Most persons will be inclined to agree with Sir Henry Norman that this new Frontier will be anything but a strong one. We have always contended that it was better for our troops to remain within the old line than merely to advance for the purpose of occupying isolated posts, irritating without subduing the Afghans, and exposing India to the costly necessity of maintaining different roads of communications through a wild country infested by tribes who hate the English and whose sole delight is in plunder and bloodshed. It was an intelligible policy to conquer Afghanistan and garrison the country, and thus to deprive Russia of her best instrument for annoying the rulers of India; and had the cost been fairly counted and the enterprise undertaken in a sober and determined spirit, the accomplishment of the task need not have presented insuperable obstacles to the nation which has already conquered and keeps in subjection 200,000,000 of Asiatics. Afghanistan itself yields no inconsiderable revenue, which would have been applicable to the payment of the army of occupation; and, with both Kabul and Kandahar in their hands, the English, though their military outposts would have been further removed from the base of operations in Hindustan, would have had easier lines of communication and an altogether stronger position than they can obtain by halting half way. Sir Henry Norman's criticism on the line of Frontier which seems to be favoured by Lord Beaconsfield is, in our judgment, unanswerable. He says, in his paper in the *Fortnightly Review* for January :—"In all probability "we shall, at the moment when this goes "to press, occupy Jallalabad, the head of the "Kurram Valley, and perhaps Kandahar, or, "if not Kandahar, we shall be pretty near "it. Now, does anybody believe that the "occupation of these three points gives us a "frontier? By forming two or three additional "posts we may possibly keep up communications "between Kurram and Jallalabad; but how can "any sort of military communication be "maintained between these two posts and Kan-"dahar, distant some five hundred miles, through "a mountainous country occupied by wild tribes, "and with Kabul and Ghazni in the hands of the "Afghans? I can conceive nothing less like a "strong frontier. To keep up secure commu-"nication to the rear, between Kohat and "Kurram, Peshawur and Jallalabad, Sind and "Kandahar, would take fully six thousand men, "and even then we should be greatly dependent "on subsidising the tribes—a practice which is "costly, which always fails in time of difficulty, "and which, when economy sets in, as it usually "does after much lavish expenditure, and "when subsidies are reduced, causes the "tribes whose emoluments are vanishing to "turn against us, as happened in Kabul in 1841." Still, this is the settlement of the Frontier question to which India apparently is to be condemned. Lord Beaconsfield intends, we think, to act on Sir Henry Rawlinson's advice; and, having got Kandahar, to say—"We will go no "further; sufficient for the day is the evil "thereof; it will be time enough to advance "on Herat when Russia shows that she has "designs upon that fortress." One may almost doubt if even the continued occupation of Kandahar be intended; for, on the supposition that this city is henceforth to be held by British troops, the conduct of the Government of India in refusing to sanction the construction of a railway from Sukkur to Dadur can only be qualified as sheer insanity.

If this must now be accepted as the conclusion of the great enterprise undertaken to scare away the Russians from Kabul and give British India a scientific instead of a haphazard Frontier, we cannot congratulate the Government on the results of their elaborate and expensive campaign. Supposing that nothing more was intended from the beginning than the occupation of Kandahar, and that it was determined not to take Kabul, then General Hamley's argument that the Kurram Valley and Peshawur columns should not have been allowed to cross the Frontier becomes of overwhelming force. For there is no strategical advantage in having Jallalabad and Peiwar as outposts instead of Peshawur and Kohat; and the movements made in advance in this part of the theatre of war have simply placed our troops in the midst of tribes of turbulent mountaineers who cared nothing about Shere Ali but who naturally object to have their country marched through and taken from them merely because it happens to lie between the British and Afghan Frontiers. It will be impossible henceforth to leave these tribes alone; and India is thus committed to a possibly interminable series of Frontier wars with mountaineers scattered over territory 500 miles long by 100 deep, who had actually nothing whatever to do with Shere Ali's quarrel with Lord Lytton. These troubles might have been avoided if the Government of India had been content to guard the entrances to the passes on the Punjab Frontier, and to send a column through the country of the friendly Baluchis to seize Kandahar. It will be said that Lord Lytton wished to do more than he has been permitted to do, and that he would have liked the army of invasion to take Kabul. But in that case he missed his chance in not massing at either Peshawur or Kohat a force strong enough to advance at once on the Afghan capital, instead of dividing the troops available into two columns, neither of which was strong enough for this purpose. With Kabul once in his hands, he would have been master of the situation.

A CURIOUS case of disputed succession has arisen in the little Native State of Jinjeera since the death, on the 28th ultimo, of the late Nawab, Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Mahomed. The Jinjeera constitution which preceded the introduction of our rule was oligarchical, and our earliest Treaty with the State, made in 1733, was concluded not with the Nawab but with the leading Sidi Sirdars, who appear to have claimed the right both to elect and depose their Chiefs at pleasure. Under British rule this right has shrunk into a merely moral right to be consulted in the election of a Chief. The Sirdars, however, naturally cling to their old privileges, and assert them when they get an opportunity. Thus, in 1870, taking advantage of the Nawab's absence in Bombay, they decreed his deposition, and elected his only legitimate son Ahmed Khan (who happened to be the grandson of the leader of the movement) to be his successor. The Nawab, however, was replaced on his *musnud* by the British Government, on accepting certain conditions required to ensure the better administration of his State. So, again, the other day, when the Nawab died, the Sirdars at once proceeded to elect a successor, alleging, as a reason for haste, that it was their custom to appoint a new Nawab before the old one was buried; but this time, instead of electing Ahmed Khan, the late Nawab's only legitimate son, who is now 18 years old, their choice fell upon his eldest illegitimate son Mahomed Khan, whose mother no doubt has a strong party at Jinjeera. Hearing of this election, the Bombay Government sent the steamer Dagmar to pick up the Political Agent, Mr. Bosanquet, at Alibag, and take him to Jinjeera with a small escort of Native Infantry. He found the Sirdars quite amenable to reason. Twelve of them visited him on board the steamer, and afterwards he attended a Durbar in the island fort, and explained that the election could not be recognised as legal, and that the Kharbari, under the Political Agent, would conduct the administration until the decision of the Government of India as to the succession had been received. Nothing could have been more peaceful than the proceedings throughout, and the Political Agent went on shore unaccompanied by any of his escort.

AT THE PLAY.

A FORECAST.

THE new theatre at the junction of Esplanade Row and Cruickshank Road was duly opened on Saturday, November 1st, 1879, under the name of the Prince of Wales's. Residents and visitors of Bombay owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the public-spirited gentlemen at whose cost a play-house has been erected which is at once ornamental, commodious, and suitable to the climate. The structure itself is light and elegant, and sufficiently Gothic in design to harmonize, in a modest way of course, with the magnificent public buildings in its neighbourhood. A salient feature in the external appearance of the edifice is a colonnade, which, though not strictly Gothic, is still characterised by the pointed arch and clustered column of that style of architecture. This colonnade surrounds the house and supports an open terrace which, being on a level with the grand tier, forms a delightfully cool promenade between the acts. The main entrance for boxes and stalls is in Esplanade Row, and the visitor, after passing a massive and somewhat ecclesiastical doorway, finds himself in a lofty vestibule devoted to the ticket offices and cloak room. From the entrance hall semi-circular staircases lead to the box tier which is connected with the orchestra stalls by wide corridors and embraces a refreshment saloon and retiring rooms. The pit and gallery are reached by two separate entrances in Cruickshank Road, and a third door is available in case of emergency. The interior of the theatre is strikingly pretty. The grand tier is divided entirely into private boxes handsomely upholstered in maize satin and festooned with lace curtains. The back of each box is screened by silk hangings which can be drawn aside at pleasure to admit the breeze through the venetianed doorways leading to the promenade. Round the balcony, which is picked out in black and gold, are panels containing excellent vignette portraits of theatrical celebrities, and between them are clusters of lights shaded by delicate rose-tinted glasses. The orchestra stalls are furnished with comfortable arm chairs, and ample space has been allowed between the rows. The pit is spacious and has a good slope to the stage, and over the boxes is a substantial gallery to seat 300 persons. The proscenium is flanked on either side by statues of Thalia and Melpomene, and the drop scene, said to be from the brush of an exalted personage, represents Venus Anadyomene; emblematic of Fair Dhollera arising from a sea of gloom and trouble to a region of melody and mirth.

Expectation had been roused to the highest pitch by the good reports which heralded the English theatrical company. For some time previous every dead wall in the city had been covered with gorgeous double-sheet picture posters of bewitching maidens with flowing golden hair and glittering silver armour, and from the casual glimpses obtained at the Apollo Bandar and other places of public resort it was manifest that the London theatrical agent was a man of infinite taste and judgment. As might therefore have been anticipated, long before the rising of the curtain the house was crowded in every part and presented a very brilliant appearance. A few minutes before the advertised time of commencement the strains of the National Anthem announced the arrival of His Excellency the Governor, who had ridden a hundred and fifty miles in ten hours to be present at the opening of the theatre, and who was enthusiastically cheered as he stood graciously bowing and smiling in the luxurious royal box and surrounded by a gay but haggard staff. The prologue from the graceful pen of a popular, respected, and learned judge, was spoken with well-balanced elocution by the leading actor of the company, and the felicitous reference to the Temple of the Drama was the signal for another burst of applause.

An extremely judicious selection of pieces had been made. "Cut off with a shilling" is in the happiest vein of the witty author of the well-worn "Happy Pair" and "Uncle's Will," and is liberally furnished with that smart and pungent dialogue for which Mr. Theyre Smith's comedietas are always distinguished. Kitty Graythorne found a charming representative in the *ingénue* of the company, Miss Virginia Water, tall and slender with sorrowful eyes, a tearful voice, and a most pre-possessing and expressive face. This young lady was not long in enlisting the sympathy of the audience. The winning, impulsive way in which she flung herself at the feet of the obdurate Volunteer Colonel and brought to bear on that gallant officer a withering fire of appeal and reproach was charming in its girlish grace and naturalness and elicited a salvo of applause from the entire house. The young lover, Mr. Montague Cuff, who as readers of the law reports may perhaps remember has enjoyed some little practical experience of his line of business, threw considerable feeling into the love scenes and was sprightly, easy, and unconstrained throughout. The martinet Colonel is an excellent character-part lavishly supplied by the author with verbal titbits, or, to use a professional phrase, fat. Mr. Gagger, the low comedian, was therefore fortunate in making the acquaintance of the local public under such favourable conditions, for the result was that from the first appearance of the distinguished officer through the window to his final surrender and customary benediction on the young couple, this humorous gentleman was greeted with one continuous peal of laughter. The act drop fell amidst the heartiest applause, and the three performers received a perfect ovation on appearing before the curtain.

After an interval of a quarter of an hour, during which the orchestra played a lively selection and the audience strolled about among the foliage plants and Chinese lanterns on the terrace, the curtain rose on the admirable burlesque "Ixion," supported by the full strength of the company. It is no easy task to give an adequate idea of the triumphant success achieved by this piece without seeming to run into panegyric. The leading burlesque lady, Miss Angelina Spangles, is an established London favourite, and having regard to her varied accomplishments and personal charms, it is a matter of small wonder that she should, so early in life, have achieved that enviable position. In respect to her dancing, every known form of the popular breakdown, embracing what are called the scissors, the rocks, the grape-vine, and the double toe and heel, appear to be at the tips of the flexible feet of this gifted lady, and when finally, after a really remarkable display of grace and agility, the symmetrical silken hose were for a moment at rest and the fair artist clung, panting and picturesque, to the wing, the house positively rose at her and the stage was strewn with flowers. Miss Constance O'Leary made a very bewildering Venus with her trailing golden hair, diaphanous drapery, and Cyprian garnet in her zone, and sang with infinite sweetness the Olympian melody, "They all do it." Cupid also was delightfully impersonated by Miss Fanny Wagtail, who danced and sang in a ravishing costume and fairly divided the honors with Ixion. Miss Plantagenet Howard as Juno and Miss Mary Jones as Apollo completed a perfect galaxy of beauty and talent. Among the gentlemen Mr. Hildebrandt Montrose was highly diverting as Ganymede, and in addition to some remarkable specimens of grotesque dancing introduced with telling effect various popular airs including "Don't make a noise," "The same old game," "On the strict Q. T." and the last new Jingo song entitled, "Give up be blowed!" The remaining characters were amusingly sustained, and, after the final walk round and breakdown, the curtain fell amidst a scene of enthusiasm quite unprecedented in local theatrical annals. Some little confusion was created by the reprehensible conduct of a turbulent Parsee in the gallery who persisted in shouting "Whoa Emma!" to the ladies on the stage and dropping gingerbeer bottles on to the people in the pit, until at last a gentleman in a coloured flannel shirt, who was sitting behind this person, smashed his hat over his eyes and put him under the seat for the rest of the performance. With this trifling exception the behaviour of the gods were most orderly. "The Two Roses" and "Trial by Jury" are underlined for Saturday next, and it is said that every box and stall in the theatre has been taken for a fortnight in advance.

CIGARETTE.

SUGGESTED MEANS OF IMPROVED TRANSPORT TO THE FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—On reading your correspondent's letter from Jacobabad, headed "The roads, commissariat, and transport from the Indus to Quetta" in your paper of Wednesday, the idea struck me that a great deal of unnecessary delay, and a considerable saving to Government in money might be effected by the use of large lightly-built waggons, capable of carrying twelve camel loads (48 maunds) and fitted with broad wheels, with tires from six to nine inches in breadth. This would prevent the wheels from sinking in the road and thus delaying the delivery of supplies. Twenty-five of these waggons, each drawn by two camels or four bullocks, would supply the place of one hundred camels, a hundred carts, and at least two hundred bullocks or mules, between each station on the frontier, and do it in much less time ; waggons might be made to carry half the above and still be a saving of time and money.

NEMO.

TENDERS OF COUNTRY COINS AND ORNAMENTS TO THE MINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the beginning of last year I sent you a letter giving the amount of country silver and ornaments tendered to the Mint for coinage during 1877 in consequence of the famine in Southern India, and as many of your readers seem to have been interested in the figures, I now give a similar statement for 1878.

As stated before, the tenders in 1876 and 1877 were almost entirely from Southern India, and the amount received steadily increased with the famine pressure from November 1876, when about Rs. 70,000 worth were brought to the Mint, to September 1877, in which month nearly 19 lakhs were tendered. From this date the tenders rapidly diminished to 3½ lakhs in December 1877, and I hoped, when I last wrote, that we should soon see the end of the distress ; but this has not been the case, as we have continued to receive silver of this class in large quantities ever since.

The tenders from Southern India, though they have continued to date, have been much smaller than in 1877. In 1878 the tenders from the south have been very uniform in amount, ranging between two and three lakhs monthly ; but this has been added to by more than 5 lakhs per month from the north—Gujarat, Kutch, and Baroda, and with the country silver and ornaments received from these districts, large quantities of native coin have been tendered for conversion into rupees. I give these figures also :—

Country silver and ornaments and Native coins tendered to the Mint in 1878.

Months, 1878.	Country Silver and Ornaments.	Native Coins.	Total.
January	5,54,143	31,980	5,86,123
February	6,67,568	1,19,679	7,87,247
March	7,61,034	2,87,795	10,48,829
April	6,55,856	2,38,767	8,94,623
May	6,98,511	2,38,721	9,37,232
June.........	6,11,395	1,97,655	8,09,050
July	6,96,963	1,17,015	8,13,978
August.........	5,07,075	60,813	5,67,888
September.........	6,74,832	1,40,606	8,15,438
October	8,30,846	2,53,566	10,84,412
November	8,37,571	7,23,110	15,60,681
December	10,62,668	9,60,112	20,22,780
Total...... Rs.	85,58,462	33,69,819	1,19,28,281
Tenders in 1877... Rs.	1,09,03,124	37,048	1,09,40,172

The principal coins received were Baroda rupees, more than 20 lakhs, and Kutch korees, about nine lakhs. Though these heavy remittances of native coins are probably due entirely to famine pressure, being sent to purchase food, they are, I think, a proof that the inhabitants of these districts are not yet so hard-pressed as the sufferers of 1877. They are probably spending part of the wealth accumulated during the American war and since, which has been hoarded in coin, and have not yet been forced to sell many of their ornaments.

The coin tenders have been particularly heavy during the last three or four months, and in January of this year 19½ lakhs were tendered, 15¼ lakhs of which were Baroda rupees, and 1½ lakhs Kutch korees.

If I am right in my assumption that the bulk of the native coins received was hoarded wealth there is no very great harm in its being again thrown into circulation ; India will gain more than the suffering States will lose. But if the coins have come out of the real currency of those States, the loss must most seriously affect their welfare for some time.—Yours, &c.

Feb. 5. L. G. HYNES.

THE INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON CLIMATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you can find room for the following extract I should like to make some remarks upon it :—

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing under date Jan. 3, says :—" I discovered to-day the meaning of an extraordinary statement about the definite cession of Cyprus, received from Constantinople by the *Novoye Vremja*. The Russian journal implied that the sovereignty of the island was to be made over to England for a given sum, 15,000*l*. being offered by Her Majesty's Government, and 55,000*l*. being demanded by the Porte. The above figures are perfectly correct, but they apply simply to the cession of certain Crown lands. Although the Administration of the island will be exclusively in English hands, Cyprus will be under our occupation only, and it may be desirable for many reasons that the estates belonging to the Ottoman Crown should become the absolute property of England. It is probable, too, that the plantation of forests may modify the climate of Cyprus, and enhance its prosperity and usefulness to an incalculable extent. The Turks seem to have no doubt on this point, and hence the great divergence in the sums quoted above. The English offer the present value of the property, whereas the Turks demand the price it will bear in after years. This is an implied compliment to the administrative ability of Englishmen, but it is one that will hardly be appreciated."

It will be seen from the above extract that "the unspeakable" Turk, that "outer barbarian," is fully cognizant of the fact that the plantation of forests in Cyprus will not only modify the climate, but enhance the prosperity of the island and its usefulness to an "incalculable extent."

It would be the making of India if some of our very civilized brethren, "kings and rulers" of this land, held equally enlightened views regarding the influences and uses of forests, and, holding these views, shaped their administrative courses in accordance with them.

PHILO-TURK.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, JAN. 29.

THIS province is still where it was in relation to the prevalence of the destructive fever which gives it such an unenviable notoriety, and for which no palliation seems to be found. The *Bombay Gazette* has periodically reported the enormous number of deaths that have occurred during the past year. Nothing, apparently, can be done to reduce the terrible mortality in this province, but we cannot suppose the authorities to be indifferent to the fact. It is a fertile and wealth-producing province, but the population is year by year seriously decreasing in numbers.

Sergeant McIntosh, Sub-Engineer, while on the Peeli road was prostrated from jungle fever, which has necessitated this respected public servant to be sent home.

What has become of the Chikalda College (save the mark!) which was opened in January last year by a Mr. Hawthorne. As I said in my letter of December 1877, it would only flourish on paper, and my prediction has come true. The education of the offspring of Europeans is still very much neglected by the powers that be. There are eight hundred schools and more for the natives in the six districts of Berar.

Mr. Menasse, Senior Apothecary Buldana district, has been promoted to the honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon. Some say that Mr. Chamarette, of the Wun district, should have received this honour instead of Mr. Menasse. Be this as it may, the 55 years rule should be strictly adhered to in Berar, to make room for younger blood.

Major Ludlow, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Bahmanjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner, H. A. D., have both received the Companion of the Order of the India Empire ; the former for his meritorious services in the Mysore Famine and the latter in Berar.

I am now able to place before your readers the figures of the "Berar surplus revenue" for the official year ending March 1878. Your readers no doubt remember that in the previous year the surplus amounted to about fourteen lacs, it has now dwindled down to a little over nine lacs. For 1877-78 it is Rs.9,32,122-4-10, that is—

Receipts	Rs. 84,37,491	7	6
Disbursements	" 75,05,369	2	8
Surplus	" 9,32,122	4	10

The sources of receipt are as follow :—

Civil Department	Rs. 82,19,126	8	3
Military Department H. C....	" 68,070	2	11
P. W. Department (Proper)...	" 6,761	6	0
P. W. Department (Railway).	" 1,43,533	6	0
Total....	Rs. 84,37,491	7	6

of which amount the land revenue realized Rs. 61,63,481-9-1, and excise on spirits and drugs Rs. 9,88,484-5.

The Disbursements are,

Civil Department	Rs. 32,69,509	2	2
Military Department H. C....	" 33,65,158	0	10
P. W. Department	" 8,07,596	14	9
P. W. Department (Railway).	" 63,105	0	11
Total......	Rs. 75,05,369	2	8

The above expenditure speaks for itself. The military expenditure totals up rather high.

Our Volunteer companies are becoming very efficient and in numbers do credit to the public spirit of the province.

The following is a statement in inches of the quantity of rainfall to the end of last year, which in every district has been over the average quantity :—Bassim 51·88, Wun 47·62, Akola 42·60, Amraoti 40·61, Buldana 34·89, Ellichpur 33·65, Secunderabad 46·18, Bolarum 37·52, Hyderabad 47·29.

The 2nd Infantry, H.C., under the command of Lieut. Colonel Gordon arrived at Ellichpur on the 21st inst. from Jalna relieving the 6th Infantry. The two companies of the latter which were left in charge of the regimental lines have proceeded to join their corps at Aurangabad. The 5th Infantry, H. C., has also arrived at Hingoli, relieving the detachment of the 4th Infantry under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Way, who joins the regiment at Jalna.

I regret to say that the cattle in the Bassin and Wun districts are suffering from hoof disease. The Berar bullocks are very much prized, and are those selected for the Hyderabad Contingent. They are said to be superior to those of Mysore. The buffaloes also are much prized for the quality and copious supply of their milk. Seventy rupees will get a good one, yielding from 10 to 12 seers a day. Fodder and water are plentiful now in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have often remarked that the post of Railway Magistrate in Berar was not needed, and the Resident of Hyderabad has now come to think so too ; he has consequently abolished the appointment. Any offence committed on the Berar Railway can now be disposed of by European magistrates having local jurisdiction outside the fences of the railway.

Mr. Fowler, who has been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner, H. A. D., over the heads and to the chagrin of not a few, is now the District Registrar of the Bassin district under the Indian Registration Act of 1877.

SLAUGHTER OF STRAY DOGS.

THE Commissioner of Police has issued his annual notice to the owners of dogs, that if any be found straying on the roads or outside the compounds of houses they will be forthwith despatched. While, probably, the Commissioner is compelled to issue this notice in the hard and peremptory terms in which it is couched, yet we hope that his instructions to the "force" will be such as to permit of their exercising some judgment and discretion before carrying out the sanguinary order in all its rigid import. No dog, however valuable, can be so closely watched in any house as to prevent its occasionally crossing the sharp dividing line of a gateway or the threshold of a house, which when done may be fatal to it. Valuable and pet dogs are not allowed to stray in such numbers, but that the police might find it hardly less trouble to impound than to poison them ; they might then be put up for sale if not reclaimed after the imposition of a fine.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

SEVENTH DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdas, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. They were allowed to sit in chairs placed outside the dock of the court. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik ; Mr. Bhaishunker for Sakulchund ; Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for Ghellabhoy ; and Mr. Cumroodin (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Dadabhoy Cowasjee Ranina recalled and further examined by Mr. Starling.—I produce the share certificate books, which contain memos in my handwriting. They were made at the time of the filling in of the share certificates. I delivered over shares of the new company for shares of the old. A certain portion of the new shares were set apart for that purpose. I made a memorandum of the shares so set apart. This is the memorandum. 2,970 shares were so set apart. They were numbered consecutively from 1 to 2,970. At the same time I made a memorandum as to the rest of the shares. The other shares were unallotted, beginning from 2,971. The Rs. 500 shares were numbered up to 3,757. From 2,971 to 3,757 the shares were unallotted. On the 30th October 1878, I tore out a number of those shares that had been filled up and issued them to Nursey Kessowjee, being 500 shares from No. 2,971 to 3,470. On the 7th November last, I issued other shares to Nursey in all 100 shares from 3,471 to 3,570. On the 8th November, I issued to Nursey in all 42 shares from 3,571 to 3,612. On the 11th November, I issued 145 shares to Nursey from 3,613 to 3,757. That made a total of 787, the number of unallotted shares. I also kept the transfer book. Looking at the ledger, I can say to whom those shares were afterwards transferred. On the 8th November, I transferred 42 shares from 3,571 to 3,612 to the name of Mathuradas Lowjee. Again on the 11th November, I transferred 35 shares from 3,613 to 3,647 to Nemchund Melapchund. Again on the 13th November, I transferred 50 shares from 3,648 to 3,697. Again on the 25th November, I transferred 21 shares from 3,140 to 3,160 to Meghjee Govindjee. (Witness mentioned the dates of a few more transfers with the numbers of the shares.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I kept the books under the direction of Nursey Kessowjee. The whole of the books were so kept. I and the other clerks who kept the company's books were paid by Nursey Kessowjee. I do not know whether Nursey Kessowjee acted as banker to two of the companies or not. The directors had nothing to do with the company's books in the office. They were kept in the office of the company and remained there day and night under the charge of Nursey Kessowjee.

The other advocates declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling.—The directors were not in the habit of coming to the office. I only saw C. N. Cama outside the door of the office at the time of closing it. I was not working in the office where Nursey used to sit. When I went on business to Nursey's office I saw C. N. Cama outside the office walking about in the porchway. I mean to say the directors never came to the office in which I used to sit. I do not know the office in which the board meetings were held. I never attended those meetings.

The Hon'ble Mackintosh Balfour examined by Mr. Starling.—I am secretary and treasurer to the Bank of Bombay and have been so since shortly after its foundation. I reside at Malabar Hill. Kessowjee Naik was a director of the Bank up to the beginning of January last. I remember this application coming to the Bank on 11th December 1878. I did not open it. When it was brought to my notice, I think a statement accompanied it. I believe this to be the statement in question. I believe only the signature of Nursey Kessowjee was on it when I first saw it. Agreeably to a resolution passed by the board of directors, we required the directors of the New Fleming Company to certify that the account was correct. It was a condition of the loan ; but I cannot say if the money was not paid before the statement was received back duly signed. I see this stamped letter. No particular instructions were given by the directors about this except that the directors of the mills were not to mortgage the mill during the debt ; and they were to apply the loan to pay the existing outstandings. This particular form was taken by the executive of the Bank in carrying out that resolution of the directors. (The letter is put in and marked.) I remember this approximate statement was delivered by Kessowjee Naik to the meeting of directors of the Bank on the 2nd January last and handed in by him. He had come to the Bank on a former occasion and said there was an error in the account sent by Nursey Kessowjee the secretary, treasurer, and agent. I called upon the directors to render a true statement of the affairs of the four companies, and Kessowjee Naik brought in consequence this and three other approximate statements. (They are put in and marked.) Kessowjee Naik spoke about other matters at the same time when he mentioned about the error in the previous statement. He wanted further advances, I presume, for himself. He asked for advances for himself. I do not remember the amount but I think he wanted something about 12 lakhs of rupees, not all from the Bank. It was an informal visit. I speak from memory only. The security he offered was his house property and the surplus on his Mazgaon shares. He mentioned the errors in the statements almost immediately after I entered the room. The loan was not granted. Since the beginning of this year a mortgage has been executed with Kessowjee Naik. We are in negotiations with Sakulchund about collaterate security, and we have pressed them all. I have got other security from Sakulchund—at least a declaration of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The Bank of Bombay have not authorized Mathuradas Lowjee to prosecute the mill directors—certainly not ; they have not been asked. This prosecution is without the sanction or authority of the Bank. The Bank has done business with Nursey Kessowjee and Co. ever since it was established. We have been in the habit of buying hoondies from Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to a large amount, the maximum amount allowed to be purchased by the bye-laws from any one firm. That was three lakhs when the Bank worked under the Limited Liability Act, and five lakhs now, two lakhs being for short-dated cotton bills, namely at nine days' sight. Until shortly before the failure of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the firm was held in good credit in Bombay. They did a very large business at times. Kessowjee has been a director of the Bank since it was founded. He volunteered the statement to me about the error in the statement he had furnished. He told me that since the statement had been sent on the 11th December an error had been found out. I believe the directors of the Bank generally receive statements from me without particularly comparing the accounts with the books.

The other advocates declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling.—In the case of the Bank, all the cash is kept in the Bank premises, none in my custody. It is kept in the custody of the shroff and the accountant. I have borrowed money from the Bank on security ; could not get it without security. There were errors in all the statements of the four companies. On the 16th October last the board declined to do a discount which was asked for by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. After that time I think the Bank has done only some small discount with the firm.

To Mr. Lang.—Nicol and Co. stopped payment on the 4th October ; and the discount of the 16th October was not connected with Nicol and Co.

Motichund Dewchund examined by Mr. Starling.—I am a share broker and reside in the Fort. I and Cumulsey Premjee negotiated a loan from Dr. Sidney Smith to the New Fleming and the other three mill companies. It was about two months ago. The total amount was four lakhs and a half on account of all the mills ; two lakhs of which were for the New Fleming Company. I had conversations with Nursey and also with Kessowjee Naik on one or two occasions. The agreement for the discount was not in writing. The agreement was for six per cent. discount and six months. The discount was to be deducted from the money and was to be debited to the mills. The amount of the discount was Rs. 27,000, which Dr. Smith was to deduct out of the four and a half lakhs. My and Cumulsey's brokerage came to Rs. 5,500, being a little less than 1½ per cent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—This transaction was arranged in Nursey's office. He instructed me to get the loan. At the time this loan was obtained, money was not scarce in Bombay, but owing to the failure of Nicol and Co. people had no confidence. It was difficult to obtain money. Owing to want of confidence people did not like to lend money to any one. The discount paid to Dr. Sidney Smith was at the rate ruling at the time. Dr. Smith himself paid the money. I do not know what arrangement he made ; or whence he got the money. I know the new and the old Fleming Company. They were both managed by Nursey Kessowjee, and I know his firm were the bankers of the old company from the time of its first establishment. Its former name was the Bombay Royal S. and W. Company ; and Nursey Kessowjee and Company were bankers to it. The fact that they were bankers to the three companies was well known in Bombay. It was a very large and very respectable firm, and it enjoyed good credit in Bombay. They were very large merchants. I was a shareholder of the old Fleming Company. So far as I know, no shareholder of the company objected to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. being the bankers.

The other advocates declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling.—Nursey Kessowjee traded in anything he wished. He traded in opium too. His credit was good up to two or three days before his failure. It was good when the loan with Dr. Smith was negotiated. Had it not been good, I should not have negotiated the loan. We had made some arrangements with Dr. Smith. He had no money, he had some hoondies. We got an arrangement made by Nursey.

Mr. Starling put in a number of translations of items and accounts in the books of the mill companies. The case was then adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day (Friday.)

THE good people of Rouen are talking about an amusing case of attempted murder, which is to be tried by the Tribunal in a few days. It appears that at the end of last summer a young married lady of good Norman society, while at the seaside, was insulted by a young man whose assiduities she had repelled. She said nothing to her husband, but determined to take her revenge herself. Being a good swimmer, she waited one morning till the young man took his bath, when she swam up to him and gave him such a ducking that he was within an ace of drowning. The young man has now brought a charge of attempt to murder against the lady, but the Court will no doubt decide that he only got what he deserved.—*Colonies Empire.*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub Bombay ; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta ; DeBeaux & Co., Madras ; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad ; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore ; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo ; Cursetjee Nasserwanjee and Sons Ahmednuggur, and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

CALCUTTA, Feb 6.

Referring to the differences between Yakub Khan and the Kizzilbashes, it is reported that on the advice of General Daood Shah, who stated that if the shelling of the Chandal quarter continued a general revolution would take place, Yakub ordered the artillery back to the Bala Hissar. Khan Mahomed Khan, son of Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, has been imprisoned by Yakub. The property of the Sirdars now at Jallalabad has been plundered at Kabul by Yakub's orders. Supplies from Logar and Kohistan are no longer imported into Kabul, where great distress prevails. Yakub ordered General Gholam Haidar Khan Wardak to take twelve regiments to Dobandi to attack Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan's followers in Logar. The General replied that the regiments had neither camp equipage nor provisions. Yakub said they might obey his orders or disperse home, as they pleased. The Mir Akhor's two sons have arrived.

Snow is falling on the Safeid Koh and Ghilzai Passes. It fell heavily on the hills on the 4th instant and slight rain at Jallalabad.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

OCCUPATION OF GIRISHK.

GIRISHK, thro' GULISTAN KAREZ, Feb. 6.

Girishk has been occupied without opposition, and the citadel is garrisoned by a detachment of the Baluchis. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry crossed the river yesterday, and the 32nd Pioneers and Sind Horse cross to-day. Provisions and forage are very scarce and are obtained with great difficulty. The 70th Regiment, E-4 R. A., 1-11 R. A. and the 19th Punjab Regiment have been left at Saidar on this account.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT OF A TALUKDAR.

RAJKOT, Feb. 6.

Samatwala, a talukdar of Jetpur, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for forgery. This is the first instance of a talukdar being sent to jail.

BIRTH OF A SON TO THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Her Excellency Lady Lytton was delivered of a son this morning at 2 o'clock. Her ladyship and the infant are both doing well.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of the Indian Import Duties waited by appointment upon Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India) to-day.

His Lordship, receiving the deputation, said that on the 4th instant he sent a telegram to India instructing the officials to give the earliest prominence to any possible remissions of the cotton duties, and had this morning received a reply that the Indian Finance Committee have been given the broadest (?) instructions on the matter.

His Lordship concluded by confirming the assurances made yesterday by him, and promised to examine into the defects of the Cotton Frauds Act.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE PLAGUE AT MALTA.

Three weeks quarantine is ordered at Malta against arrivals from Southern Russia.

Consols closed at 96⅜, being a rise of ⅛ upon previous quotations.

RECALL OF LORD A. LOFTUS FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Lord A. Loftus has been recalled from the post of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He is to be succeeded by Lord Dufferin.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

England and Portugal have agreed jointly to check the slave traffic between Mozambique and Madagascar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Feb. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Feb. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Venetia, with the outward English Mails of the 24th ult., left for Bombay at 7 o'clock last night.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113⅝
Bar Silver	50 3-16d.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Feb. 6, 7-26 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Irrawaddy from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¼ to 9-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d. to 11-16	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-16d. to ¾d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·07d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-5	

The schedule of the insolvent firm of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. (trading under that name in Bombay, Kurrachee, and China, and under the name of Shamjee Nursey and Co. in Calcutta) was filed yesterday. Their liabilities aggregate Rs. 1,96,62,000; their good assets Rs. 4,95,000; doubtful assets Rs. 2,00,000; and bad debts Rs. 13,00,000.

Under instructions from the Government of India, the system of notifying in General Orders the grant of pensions to others than commissioned officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, will cease from 1st February 1879.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* concurs with us in the opinion that the probable cost of the Afghan War has been greatly underestimated. He says:—"The expenses of this war, whether India is to bear them or not, may as well be fairly faced. What honest purpose is served in the attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public by claiming the merit of a comparatively small expenditure incurred in preparation and before the actual commencement of hostilities? I should be glad to retire on the difference time will show between the actual amount even of this expenditure and the estimate of it; but this is nothing to the purpose. The expenditure on its foundations affords no criterion of the cost of building a house. If this war, from start to close, costs less than ten millions sterling, I think whoever has got to pay the cost may heartily congratulate themselves." There is, however, one consideration to be borne in mind, that as a set-off against the expenses of the war the Political Agents with the troops are systematically collecting the revenues of the districts of Afghanistan occupied by the several invading columns.

We (*Englishman*) hear of grave complaints from the front of the discourtesy experienced by special correspondents at the hands of the officers of General Sir Sam Browne's Staff, who are entrusted with the task of visé-ing telegrams. So serious are the obstacles thrown in their way, and so offensive is the manner in which they are treated, that more correspondents than one have absolutely declined to avail themselves of the wires, a decision by which, owing to the impossibility of despatching anything but one-sided or garbled versions of the truth in this way, the public probably rather gain than lose. General Sir Sam Browne, we understand, is himself perfectly agreeable and courteous, but the case is unfortunately very different with some of those under him, whose voice in such questions is practically supreme.

Writing about the organisation of the Peshawur Valley Field Force, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"General Maude's situation has scarcely been a bed of roses since he was nominated to the thankless task of commanding the Second Division—the supporting division—of the Peshawur field force. His work has been hard and vexatious and there has been no glory to compensate. And even now that he is across the frontier, there still remains upon him the incubus, owing to the paucity of troops in the Punjaub, of supplying from his field force garrisons for Holi Murdan and Nowshera, both of which are, properly speaking, outlying stations of the Peshawur garrison. I suppose, indeed, that in a small way, there never was a more utter jumble of dispositions, arrangements, and responsibility than that afforded by these two divisions that make up the Peshawur field force. The two divisional generals, Sir Sam Browne and General Maude, are independent of each other. If the former wishes, let me say, for instance, that a regiment in the latter's command be moved up nearer the front, he has no power to order direct that this be done. He has to communicate his desire to the Commander-in-Chief at Lahore, from whose department emanates the order to General Maude. The two divisions are mixed up in a most confused and confusing manner. General Maude's command reaches to and includes Ali Musjid; but, Ali Musjid is garrisoned by two regiments of the First Division, the 51st and 81st, and the local command at Ali Musjid is held by Brigadier-General Appleyard, who belongs to the First Division also. The 2nd Goorkhas belong to the Second Division; but they are on their way to the front, and having passed Ali Musjid, come within the rayon of the First Division command. In such a complicated tangle awkwardnesses are inevitable, and have occurred; but to me it is simply amazing how a machine so complex, and to all seeming wantonly and purposely complex, contrives to work at all. That a deadlock does not occur is solely owing to the practical, purposeful, give-and-take spirit that animates the departmental officers. Two divisions constitute an army corps, and an army corps ought to have, and cannot be efficient without, an army corps commander."

The *Indian Daily News*—There is likely to be another vacancy in the Allahabad High Court before very long, for the rumour gains ground in well-informed circles in the North-Western Provinces that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pearson, one of the Civilian Judges of the Court, intends retiring from the service very shortly. Mr. Broadhurst, the District and Sessions Judge of Benares, is mentioned as most likely to succeed to the High Court Bench, in the event of Mr. Pearson's retirement. Mr. Broadhurst has, on more than one occasion, already officiated at the Allahabad High Court.

The *Statesman* comments as follows on Mr. Furrell's speech in reply to the toast of "The Press" at the Calcutta Trades' dinner:—"We forgive Mr. Furrell heartily for the glance at ourselves in all this, and like him too well to feel a moment's resentment of these remarks, though strangely out of place on an occasion like the Trades' Dinner, and in acknowledgment of a compliment to the entire Press. If the Chief Justice in acknowledging the toast of the Bench had gone out of his way to reflect upon Mr. Justice Jackson, it would have been in point of taste and propriety the same thing, when Mr. Furrell would himself probably have felt the indecorum of such reflections. That, however, is a small matter, and hardly worth the notice we have taken of it. What is of moment is the doctrine behind it, namely, that it is the duty of the Press to reflect popular opinion, instead of striving earnestly to create and guide it. If the publicist is not conscious of the power to direct opinion, then has he mistaken his vocation. The Press has largely taken the place of the pulpit in modern times, and is doing so more and more daily, and if Mr. Furrell's conception of its responsibilities is a just one, it is a sad business for mankind. Mr. Furrell believes that most men form their views with undue precipitancy, and on imperfect information; and such being the fact, his extraordinary conclusion is that the Press should not attempt to convert them, but swim with the tide, and reflect what the unthinking many believe. We do certainly believe in our 'obligation' to create public opinion, and so does every journalist who conceives rightly of his responsibilities. How seldom are popular opinions just, on such questions as this war for instance; and if in a society like that of India, whose proverbial reproach it is to be intensely warlike, it is a just conception of the journalist's duty that he should reflect that opinion, instead of seeking to correct it, we would never write another line as journalists. We all view matters in a clearer light when they become history. Do we to-day respect the *Times* for reflecting popular opinion in England throughout the American Civil War, at the imminent risk of getting our own nation involved therein—or the *Daily News* that persevered stedfastly for five years in combating public opinion? The *Times* long since had the brand of history put upon its course, while the name of Mr. Walker of the *Daily News* will be held in honor as long as the memory of the war lasts. According to Mr. Furrell, it was the *Times* that had the truer and more just conception of what journalism should be. It is our consolation to believe that he does not really mean what he says. At all events, let him be content with reflecting what is popular: for ourselves, as we are sure that it is deluded and wrong, we dare not. It was a mistake for Mr. Furrell to have raised such a question at all on such an occasion, but a far worse mistake to seek to degrade the Press to such a level as he proposes. We do not believe that any one will thank him for it, for the conviction lies deep in every Englishman's mind, that the higher and nobler the standard which both preacher and publicist aim at, the better is it for society and for the world at large. It was a poor compliment to pay the body of gentlemen that sat down to dinner in the Town Hall on Thursday night last, to tell them that Mr. Furrell knew very well that the journalism they approved was journalism that never challenged popular opinion. His speech looked like an attack upon ourselves:—perhaps it was only an apology for not himself following our example."

The *Pioneer* says:—A native subscription appears to have been organised at Lucknow "for the relief of the soldiers, European and Native, engaged in the Afghan war." The list has been sent to us for publication (which is hardly necessary, as most of the names would not be known beyond local limits), and it shows a total amount of over Rs. 800 subscribed. We are not told how the money is to be employed, but the nature of the subscription is rather unintelligible. It looks as if it had originated in an impulse of good feeling among the native gentlemen of Lucknow that has not been regulated by any very sound advice. First of all, British soldiers, whether European or Native, may have great hardships to undergo sometimes, but they are not supposed to incur sufferings which a mere gift of money can alleviate. Government ought to do all that money can do to lighten the privations of its gallant troops on service, and they would, in fact, be inclined to feel themselves insulted rather than otherwise by subscriptions for their "relief"—except that subscriptions like the present would always presuppose a certain unfamiliarity with the exact meaning of the phrase, and could not possibly have any other than a kindly intention. There have, in former campaigns in Europe, been subscriptions for the purpose of supplying troops on service, with comforts of kinds which do not fall within the scope of Government arrangements, but in all relations of life where presents have to be made, to meet other emergencies than those of the lowest poverty, some delicacy is required in their management. If the Lucknow subscription is employed to supply the troops with appropriate luxuries of clothing or food which lie outside the stern necessaries to which Government must confine its attention, and if the unfortunate idea of "relief" can be kept out of sight, so that the gifts may manifestly emanate as we have no doubt they do, from the pure good feeling and sympathy of the subscribers, then the little undertaking before us will be sure to secure all the success it deserves.

The *Statesman*:—It is a healthy symptom, we think, that the annual dinner of the Trades' Association of this city, has come to be regarded by the Government as invested with a certain political significance, that it is ready at once to recognize and welcome. This feature received its first marked development, we believe, at the last year's dinner, and Sir Ashley Eden had, we are sure, all sympathies with him, on Thursday night last, when he said in the opening part of his speech:—

"I feel more than usual nervousness in addressing you to-night, because of the important position which your annual hospitable gatherings have now assumed in public estimation, and because of the growing disposition to which the proposer of the toast has alluded of attaching some degree of political significance to this after-dinner interchange of expression of good will."

A Government so intensely personal as the Government of India, administered by Englishmen, who cannot divest themselves, if they even desired to do so of their hereditary belief in self-government, must at times feel keenly how much public sympathy and public intelligence might lighten its task. We have on more than one occasion expressed our own belief, that instead of waiting for the institution of 'formal' Parliaments amongst us, it would act wisely to call informal ones. Thus, with the silver question, it seems to us that it would have been most wise to have notified to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the British Indian Association, that the Viceroy, attended by the whole body of his councillors and secretaries, would like to receive them for a public conference upon the subject. It is not in the least necessary that a Parliament should be got together by election. It would be most wise, we believe, for the Viceroy occasionally to summons a Parliament together, to assist the Government with his counsels. No Legislative or constitutional sanction for such a step is required: a simple sense of the *want* of such assistance should suffice to evoke it. The fact that the Trades' Dinner has insensibly drifted into a realisation of the idea, shows how real the want is, and we suggest once more to the Government the wisdom of recognizing it frankly. It would be strictly a Parliament that the Government would call together, to strengthen its hands by hearing the views of able men outside the Government, as to the wisest way in which difficult administrative questions might be solved.

Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* has been operated on by a Bengali adapter. The result is a drama in Bengali, called *Ajaysintha and Vilasvati*; the scene is in Rajputana, and all the Montagues and Capulets are taken from the ranks of Rajput nobles and princes. The work is described by the Bengal Librarian as neatly got up. But Juliet's belief in the insignificance of names, must be rudely tested; she might well exclaim "Romeo, wherefore art thou Ajaysintha?" Another Bengali is systematically translating Shakespeare, and has produced the *Tempest*; his execution, however, is described as "stiff and occasionally unintelligible, with little to recommend it." Still attempts in this line are better than translating the garbage of English literature; of which kind of industry examples may be found in the Bengal Librarian's last catalogue. The list, too, shows the publication of other offensive matter. There is a book, for instance, called *Stepping Stone to Enlightenment*, which, to quote the official description, sets forth "the utter hypocrisy of many Christian Missionaries who, while ostensibly engaged in the work of preaching the Gospel, treat the natives of the country in the most cruel manner, and do not shrink even on the slightest provocation to murder them." It is certainly (the *Pioneer* thinks) a proof of our singular moderation that such a description can appear, with no show of resentment or hint of displeasure, in a Government *Gazette*.

The *Daily News*:—The appointment of Sir James Stephen to a judgeship in the High Court of Justice will undoubtedly add a certain element of intellectual dignity to the Judicial Bench which not all recent appointments have brought with them. Sir James Stephen was not a lawyer in great practice, but he had been engaged in practice of an important kind, and his opinion must have carried weight with it. He was a philosophic thinker among lawyers, and we may add he was a little too much of a lawyer among philosophical thinkers. He was quite above the intellectual level of the mere technical lawyer, and yet he often showed a disposition to bring the craft of the technical lawyer to bear upon great questions of human conduct or of political history. Few men of his years have been more fortunate in drawing around them a circle of admirers with little expenditure of original thought. Sir James Stephen has, indeed, a little school of believers all to himself. His peculiar style, harsh rather than strong, is well calculated to bear down an uncertain opposition and to supply conviction to intellects not too robust. Mr. Carlyle was once described by him as the greatest poet of the present day; and his own writings suggest a sort of minor Carlyle without any poetry. His Book, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," was particularly fortunate in the time of its appearance. Mr. Mill's "Liberty" had made probably as good an attempt as will ever be made to establish the limit of individual right to freedom of action. But its principles were open to some obvious objections, and created much alarm among certain classes where they could least be confuted. Sir James Stephen seized on the obviously weak places, and condemned the book with a voice of authority as if in disposing of these he had settled the whole controversy. The alarmists were satisfied and were grateful. In some respects a bold thinker, Sir James Stephen has generally had the good fortune to be on the safe side. A resolute champion of authority is more likely to make a good judge in days like ours than might have been the case in less ordered times, when liberty and authority came sometimes into antagonism.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Professor Jevons's reply to the critics of his ingenious theory connecting recurring commercial crises with the sun-spots is forcible. The theory, which is a development of that put forward by Dr. Hunter to account for Indian famines, is based on the fact that the average intervals between crises as well as the appearance of sun-spots is about ten and-a-half years. It has been objected that though this is so, the two phenomena do not occur together. Mr. Jevons's reply is that divergence is necessary to his argument; the action of the sun upon trade being indirect—that is, transmitted through good or bad harvests in the East, and, of course, delayed in the transmission. This is complete. But Professor Jevons is less satisfactory when he comes to deal with the American panic of 1873, between which date and 1857 there had been no crisis, as there ought to have been on the periodical theory. Mr. Jevons, again, fails to notice the fact that the periodicity of crises seems to have obtained before the Eastern trade acquired importance.

The great social event of the day in Paris is a most curious suit for separation brought by the Countess de Lalande against her husband. Both parties belong to good Breton families. The Count de Lalande began his career in the army, but was placed on the Retired List in 1868. He is now sixty-five years of age. The Countess de Lalande is a daughter of the Marquis de Trevelec and the niece of the Marquis de Pire. She is fifty-two years old. The couple on marrying had a joint fortune of half a million of francs, but the costly style in which they lived in Paris soon swallowed it all up, and in 1868 they found themselves ruined. They then retired to a modest dwelling in Rennes, where they were living from hand to mouth when the war broke out. The Count was at once nominated General of Brigade, and commanded some Mobile Guards. On Peace being signed he returned to Rennes, where he was besieged by his creditors. The Countess now proposed to come to Paris and seek assistance from the numerous distinguished persons they knew when they frequented the Court of the Tuileries. After much solicitation she succeeded in getting her husband appointed Receiver of Taxes at Sceaux, with a salary of eight thousand francs a year. This was, perhaps, not much for people who had lived in their style, but they might have made both ends meet with it in a little place like Sceaux. Unfortunately the Countess, remembering her former splendour, was seized with a desire to revive it, and, instead of returning home, launched out into various Bourse speculations, but failed. She then wrote to the Khedive of Egypt, offering to become his *agent d'affaire*, but with no better success. All her fantastic dreams of making money vanished and Fortune refused to listen to her appeal. Meanwhile she lived at an extravagant rate, and was continually writing to her husband asking for impossible remittances. M. de Lalande had only just enough to live quietly and bring up their three children. He at length stopped answering her letters, and in the end the Countess de Lalande was forced, for subsistence, to open a curiosity shop in the Rue Lafayette. This was in 1873. Since then the couple do not appear to have lived together. After various suits and cross suits, her demand for separation, on the ground that her husband had refused to support her, came before the Court of Appeal on Jan. 17 and judgment was pronounced in her favour.

The marvellous prosperity of France from a fiscal point of view continues to be conspicuous. It appears from the returns just published that the taxes during the past year produced no less than sixty-three millions of francs more than was estimated. Compared with the preceding year the taxes, making deduction for the Exhibition, show an increase of seventy-eight millions. As regards the Post-office Departments, the receipts during 1878 were nine millions under the estimate. On the other hand, the telegraphs brought in three millions more than was anticipated. On the whole, taking into account the lowering of the postal and telegraphic charges, the Budget of 1878 shows an increase of fifty seven millions of francs over the estimates. In one branch of administrative reform, that which relates to the Telegraph and Post Office, France is making considerable headway, thanks to the enterprise, energy, and sound sense of M. Cochery, who bids fair to do for France what Rowland Hill did for England, and something more. M. Cochery has devised a system of telegraph cards and telegraph letters for metropolitan circulation. They are to be transmitted to their destination by pneumatic tubes within half an hour of their being posted. The telegraph cards will cost fivepence, and the telegraph letters, closed and sealed, seven-and-a-half-pence. All Parisians who are painfully aware of the existing delays in postal and telegraphic transmission will be grateful to M. Cochery for this boon. The telegraph card and letter system will come into operation on May 1.

BOMBAY.

We are requested to draw attention to the addition to the Bombay Gymkhana sports programme announced to-day. There is to be a 200 yards flat race for Volunteers, which we have no doubt will fill well.

Lecture.—This evening a lecture will be delivered by Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the General Assembly's Institution, to commence at half-past 8 o'clock. Subject, "The discoveries of modern science in their bearings on the Bible."

Wilson Philological Lectures.—The next lecture of this series will be delivered in the Lecture Room, University Library, to-day at 5-15 p.m. Subject, Hebrew and other Semitic languages. Lecturer, E. Rehatsek, M. C. E. The lectures are open to the public.

E. Battery B. Brigade, R. H. A., under command of Captain Free, arrived from Mhow at Kirkee on the 1st instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Diana, Captain G. Cattich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 5th inst.

The periodical examinations in Oriental languages for the higher standard will take place on Monday next, the 10th instant, at the Secretariat.

The Deputy Sheriff.—We learn that Mr. Van Der Straaten, Deputy Sheriff at Bombay, has got leave of absence for eight months; and that Mr. Cox, at present employed in the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, will act for him during his absence.

The annual report of the "House of Hope," Bombay, has just been issued, which states that Mrs. Raitt, who has hitherto solely superintended all the working of the Home, leaves India shortly. "Although," the report also states, "it is an undertaking of a trying nature, still there is a great deal to encourage us in the work." Subscriptions will be gladly received by Mrs. Firth, Secretary, Miss Smith, Treasurer, or Miss Miles, in charge of the Home, Falkland Road.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 1st February, was 53 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet 6 tenths.

The quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December was 23,420 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,39,282.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th January was Rs. 74,70,372, add silver received during the week Rs. 21,84,627. The sum of Rs. 8,09,335 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 88,45,664. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 44,10,685 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th February, was 486, being 6 more than in the previous week, 105 less than the total of the week ending 5th February 1878, and 23 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 282 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·54. There were 170 deaths from remittent fever, being 19 more than in the previous week and 26 less than in the same period last year. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 6 for the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentry were last week 35, 36, and 38, respectively, as compared with 48, 21, and 36 last year.

A suit against the Bank of Bombay.—At the High Court, yesterday, Goolam Hoosein Rogay asked the permission of Sir Charles Sargent to sue as a pauper the Bank of Bombay in order to recover Rs. 50,000 which he had deposited with the Bank. His Lordship refused the permission asked for, remarking that the man who had been in a position to advance Rs. 50,000 could not be altogether a pauper.

The Picture Case.—In the case of Burjorjee Dorabjee *vs.* G. W. Terry, which was on the board of Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lang, on behalf of the defendant, applied for an adjournment on the ground that Mr. Terry was engaged in making the arrangements connected with the forthcoming Art Exhibition in Bombay. Mr. Starling, for the plaintiff, objected to an adjournment, urging that a witness was coming down from Madras while another was about to start for Australia. His Lordship said he would examine the witnesses on Monday, when a day for the hearing could be fixed.

A vagrant.—John Ross, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Evading the liquor licence.—A Parsee shopkeeper at Dhobi Talav, named Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15.

Breach of ship discipline.—William Hodgson, an articled seaman of the British ship Buckinghamshire, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of absenting himself from that ship without leave or a sufficient reason, and was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

Fatal accident.—A Cornorer's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a labourer who died on the night previous from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 26th ultimo, while at work in a grain store at the Carnac Bandar, by a number of bags of grain from a large pile having fallen upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Offering to sell a child.—Yesterday morning a Hindoo woman offered to sell her child about a year and-a-half old. She is said to be a resident of Jooneer. Her story is that she is very destitute, and unable to maintain the child, so she thought it best to dispose of it. From this it is evident that there is great distress prevailing amongst the poorer classes of people in some parts of the Poona district, and we hope that the authorities concerned will enquire into the state of those who are in such great distress with a view to give them relief.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 6.

THE MERRY-MAKERS.

There will be a special performance by the Merry-makers this evening, at which the introduction of several novelties is announced, for the benefit of the lady-members of the Company—Miss Nordt, the clever pianist, Mdme. Stella (the young lady who floats in the air without any visible means of support, and with the assistance of Professor Hennicke, performs many other wonderful feats) and Miss Ada Bonifan. We hope that the benefit for these ladies will prove as successful as was that for Mr. Washington Norton on Tuesday last.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MONDAY—February 10.

No. 1—4-30 p.m.—Wide Jump.
2—5 p.m.—100 Yards.
3—5-10 p.m.—Putting the Shot.
4—5-30 p.m—200 yards flat for Volunteers of Bombay, G. I. P. R., and B. B. & C. I. R. Corps. Entrance Re. 1.
5—6 p.m.—Half Mile.

TUESDAY—February 11.

6—4-30 p.m.—Quarter Mile.
7—4-40 p.m.—Throwing the Hammer.
8—5-10 p.m.—Hurdle Race for Sepoys.
9—5-30 p.m.—200 Yards for Soldiers.
10—5-50 p.m—Steeplechase.

WEDNESDAY—February 12.

11—4-30 p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
12—5 p.m.—One Mile Flat Race.
13—5-15 p.m.—High Jump.
14—5-20 p.m.—100 yards for Sailors and Marines.
15—5-45 p.m.—120 yards—Hurdles.
16—6 p.m.—Quarter Mile Handicap.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service and of the following clubs:—Byculla, Bombay, Bengal, United Service, Madras, Western India, Sind, Allahabad.—Entrance Rs. 5.

No. 16 open to members of Gymkhana only.
8 ,, N. C. O. and Men of Native Regiments. Prizes, Rs. 20, 10, 5.
9 ,, ,, ,, European Regiments. Prizes, Rs. 35, 20, 10.
14 ,, Sailors and Marines on board any of H. M.'s Ships. Prizes, Rs. 35, 20, 10.

Entries with colours to be sent to Honorary Secretary, 34, Marine Lines, before the 9th instant.

The above is subject to such alteration as Committee may see fit.

C. YOUNG, Hon. Secy.

The Captain and Officers of the U. S. man-of-war Ashuelot have just visited Bangkok. When the Commander and his officers accompanied by the Consul paid a visit to His Majesty, the Second King of Siam, invited them in the evening to a cremation of one of the members of His Majesty's household which His Majesty attended in person and were he applied the torch to the train leading from the throne-seat to the place of ignition.

Anonymous letter to the Chief Justice of Madras:—Mr. Justice Moothoosawmy Iyer last Friday in the Appellate Court handed round an anonymous communication to the Barristers and Vakils present for perusal. The letter was addressed to Sir Walter Morgan promising a very large amount of money if his Lordship would stay in Madras till the arrears of his file of cases were finished. The letter was circulated at the request of Sir Walter Morgan.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Duke's Own Artillery.—There was a general inspection of the corps yesterday morning by Colonel Ross Church, on the Camp Equipage Esplande. The men were put to turning right and left, forming fours, and quick marching, after which they were invited by the Colonel to the tent to decide upon the dress of the Corps. Colonel Ross Church suggested the dress of the Royal Volunteer Artillery in England, and read out a description of it from a book of regulations. The men readily assented to its adoption for the corps. Then came the question of the shoulder cord. One of the men suggested a shoulder strap with the ducal coronet and the letters D. O. A., submitting at the same time a drawing of it. A large majority was in favour of this at once. The Colonel proposed that all those who were for this strap form to the left, there was a general rush to the left, leaving only a few on the right. Next came the question as to the name of the corps. The Colonel suggested that it be called "The Madras Artillery Volunteers." There was a general cry of "No! No! let us have the Duke's Own Artillery." The Colonel said that his Grace's permission had not been given to this name. One of the men suggested that a deputation be formed to wait on his Grace and solicit his name for the corps. This having been agreed to the men dispersed.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 5.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.)

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

ABETMENT OF COMMITTING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

John Thomas Deighton, sometime ago master of the barque Zephyr, was charged with abetment of the offence of committing mischief by fire on board the vessel.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Adasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The prosecutor Framjee Jamsetjee Iranee, the owner of the barque Zephyr, who is a resident of Singapore, entered into an agreement with the prisoner, the master of another vessel at Singapore, by which the latter promised to pay 4,000 dollars, and become joint owner of the Zephyr with one half share. Prisoner did not pay the money, but instead gave prosecutor a bill of lading for 111 tubs of camphor which he promised to ship on board the Zephyr before her departure from Singapore in order that prosecutor might raise money on it at one of the local banks and credit prisoner with the amount of the proceeds. At the making of the agreement prisoner was appointed the master, but subsequently another master was appointed, and prisoner came to Bombay as a supercargo. The bill of lading was a fictitious one, and no camphor had been shipped when the Zephyr left Singapore for Bombay. In order to conceal the fraud, which the prisoner knew would be discovered on the arrival of the vessel in Bombay, he resolved to have her set on fire. He had stated that the cargo of camphor was stored at the bottom of the hold; so that he went on unloading until about one-third of the cargo was discharged at Bombay. It was then that he offered the syrang a bribe of Rs. 40 to set fire to the vessel on the night of the 11th November last. The syrang set the vessel on fire; but the attempt to destroy it was discovered in time, and the fire was put out. The syrang was arrested and was prosecuted; but on his confessing that he had been instigated by the prisoner, he was made Queen's evidence in the present case. The counsel for the prosecution told the jury there was no other person but the prisoner who had a motive in setting fire to the vessel. There were several little circumstances which pointed to the prisoner as the instigator to the fire. He had shipped no camphor as he was bound to do under the bill of lading. After the fire was discovered, prisoner tried to induce an apprentice on board to say in his evidence that the clothes found near the mainhatch belonged to the ship's mate, whereas in fact the clothes belonged to a Custom House officer. Another circumstance was that, on the night of the fire, he was very anxious to have the master and the mate out of the ship; and he himself was not on board either. Another peculiar circumstance in the case was worthy the consideration of the jury. On the night of the fire, prisoner was sleeping with a European woman at Kamathipora; and the woman stated afterwards that prisoner awoke her, saying that he dreamed his ship was on fire and that the masts had fallen. The woman afterwards went with the prisoner on board the ship, and she related to the captain and the officers the story of the prisoner's dream.

Framroz Jamsetjee Iranee, a resident of Singapore, said that on the 4th August 1878 he purchased the barque Zephyr, and that one or two days later he entered into an agreement with the prisoner. The agreement was drawn up on the 31st August, by which one-half share of the vessel was given to the prisoner. He had promised to pay witness 4,000 dlrs. Witness purchased the barque for 7,500 dlrs. Prisoner was at the time the captain of another vessel, which was a Siamese barque. Another agreement was also entered into between witness and the prisoner to the effect that they were to undertake a commercial venture, that the Zephyr was to proceed with goods to Bombay, there discharge cargo, and with another cargo proceed to Muscat, and thence return to Singapore with a cargo suitable for the Singapore market. Prisoner was appointed the master of the vessel. He had paid nothing on account of the 4,000 dlrs., but he promised to give a bill of lading to witness after his goods were shipped on board. Witness was to raise money on the bill of lading, and the proceeds were to be credited to prisoner. The bill of lading, dated 8th August 1878, was given to witness afterwards. It mentioned that 111 tubs of camphor were shipped on board the Zephyr on account of witness's firm. The camphor belonged to the prisoner, and the proceeds were to be credited to prisoner. Subsequently to the bill of lading being given to witness, Captain Carston was appointed master of the Zephyr on the 19th or 20th August. The vessel had been loaded about three-fourths. Witness obtained a bill for Rs. 5,500 on the bill of lading, and drew the bill on his brother at Bombay for 2,300 dlrs. and odd on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Witness did not personally see whether the camphor had been put on board; he trusted to the prisoner's word and the bill of lading. Witness came to Bombay on the 25th November 1878. He had heard at Galle that prisoner had not shipped the camphor. On his arrival at Bombay, witness was arrested at the instance of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on the ground of having drawn a bill when no cargo existed. On the second occasion witness was taken before the Magistrate, the latter said he had no jurisdiction. The Bank was afterwards informed of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn, and they agreed to give up a portion of their claim. The sum due to the Bank in respect of the whole of the cargo was Rs. 56,000, of which the Bank gave up Rs. 7,000. The goods were sold and payments were made to the Bank on account of the balance of Rs. 49,000. There were sufficient goods to meet the whole debt. Before agreeing to ship the cargo, prisoner offered to mortgage a house belonging to his wife. After the prisoner's departure from Singapore witness found that no such house existed.

The syrang, Wooreedeen, was also examined, and repeated the statement he made at the Police Court, that the prisoner paid him Rs. 40 to set fire to the vessel. There being several other witnesses to be examined, the Court adjourned till this (Friday) morning.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

The annual report of the Committee of Management of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath contains the following:—

The accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the bath for the half-year ending 30th June 1878 was submitted to the Committee at the meeting on the 20th August, showing a balance of Rs. 1,090. It was resolved that out of this sum Rs. 250 be paid to Mr. Leslie Crawford in settlement of his bill, on account of law charges, and that Rs. 600 be paid towards the liquidation of debt due to the Municipality of Bombay for work done by the Engineer's Department. Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., John Macfarlane, Esq., W. Webb, Esq., Joseph Jefferson, Esq., and H. Curwin, Esq., were requested to act as additional members of the Committee during the year, which request they kindly complied with. The Committee is now composed of the following gentlemen:—

J. H. Grant, Esq.,	C.S., Chairman.
Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.	F. W. Sedgewick, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq.	W. Webb., Esq.
Dr. P. F. Bellew	Jos. Jefferson, Esq.
Dr. T. S. Weir	John Macfarlane, Esq.
John Marshall, Esq.	H. Curwin, Esq.
Dr. Henry Cook.	Rienzi Walton, Esq.

A sum of Rs. 130 having been sanctioned for the painting of the bath reservoir, the bath was closed on the 6th January and re-opened on the 26th idem. The whole of the bath was painted and all other sundry repairs were done at the same time.

The financial position of the bath during the year was as follows:—

		Rs. a. p.
We commenced the year under report with a balance of		Rs. 381 11 3
With the following liabilities—		
Bill from Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub for work done at the bath	Rs. 300 0 0	
Mr. J. Littlewood for work done at the bath	,, 500 0 0	
Swimming Drawers, &c.	,, 15 0 0	
Advertisement charges	,, 20 0 0	
Bombay Municipality for work done at the bath	,, 873 1 0	
		1,708 1 0
giving an excess of liabilities of		Rs. 1,326 5 9

over the availed funds of the bath.

The collections during the past year from monthly subscriptions, sale of tickets, towels and drawers were as follows:—

	Monthly Amount of Subscriptions. Rs. a. p.	Monthly Amount of Tickets Sold. Rs. a. p.	Monthly Amount of Towels and Drawers Issued. Rs. a. p.	Total Collections. Rs. a. p.
January	26 0 0	14 6 0	3 9 0	43 15 0
February	47 0 0	49 6 0	17 9 0	113 15 0
March	38 0 0	80 2 0	28 8 0	146 10 0
April	68 0 0	101 2 0	34 15 0	204 1 0
May	74 0 0	111 12 0	39 3 0	224 15 0
June	55 0 0	111 10 0	35 14 0	202 8 0
July	31 0 0	73 12 0	22 1 0	126 13 0
August	26 0 0	71 14 0	24 13 0	122 11 0
September	52 0 0	86 12 0	33 10 0	172 6 0
October	47 0 0	96 4 0	25 0 0	168 4 0
November	45 0 0	61 8 0	15 4 0	121 12 0
December	29 0 0	54 12 0	13 10 0	97 6 0
	538 0 0	913 4 0	294 0 0	1,745 4 0

	Rs. a. p.
The Committee having had no further use of the Minton tiles which were remaining from the stock originally purchased, they considered it advisable to sell them off at the cost price; the sum thus realized was	Rs. 200 0 6
Cash received for grass grown in the compound	,, 2 0 0
Total	Rs. 1,947 4 0

The expenditure for the past year on account of salaries of the bath attendant, hamal, ayah and petty charges were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
January	81 0 9
February	85 15 11
March	60 9 4
April	60 9 6
May	72 5 11
June	66 10 3
July	112 1 0
August	81 0 7
September	73 5 11
October	85 0 9
November	59 5 8
December	57 1 3
	895 2 11
Cash paid to the Municipal Commissioner in part liquidation of the debt due by the bath on account	600 0 0
Mr. Leslie Crawford on account of law charges	250 0 0
	1,745 3 11
Leaving a balance of	Rs. 583 11 4

It will thus be seen that the total receipts during the past year added to the balance from last year's account amounted to Rs. 2,328-15-3, while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,745-3-11 leaving a balance of Rs. 583-11-4 in the Committee's hands at the commencement of the current year.

Your Committee beg to observe that there still remains a sum of Rs. 1,073-1-0 due by the bath for expenses incurred during its construction. They are as follows:—

Amount owing to Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub	Rs. 300 0 0
,, ,, Mr. J. H. Littlewood	,, 500 0 0
,, ,, the Municipality	,, 273 1 0

These will be liquidated from time to time as your Committee find a favourable balance in their hands.

The number of subscribers' tickets sold to casual visitors, the number of towels and swimming drawers issued, and the monthly collection made on their account from 1st January 1878 shows an average per month of 12·50 for gentlemen subscribers, 5·81 for lady, 314·92 tickets to casual visitors, 210 towels issued, 182 drawers issued, with an average monthly collection of Rs. 137-8-10.

The average monthly expenditure on account of establishment and petty charges was Rs. 74-9-7.

H. CLEVELAND, Chairman.
J. JEFFERSON,
JOHN MARSHALL,
W. WEBB.
Honorary Secretary.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 29th instant are published for general information:—

Shikarpur.—Cattle-disease increasing. Rain wanted for rabi crops.

Hyderabad.—Locusts have reappeared; no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi prospects fair. Crops much need rain. Prices of food grains very high. Cattle-disease prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Locusts to a certain extent in Dhandhuka; remaining crops in other talukas continue well.

Panch Mahals.—Locusts damaged wheat and pulse crops in some villages.

Kaira.—Crops and public health good.

Broach.—Cattle free from disease throughout district. Crops saved from locusts and khapedi good.

Khandeish.—Harvesting of gram commenced.

Thana.—Rabi crops good.

Kolaba.—(for week ending 27th inst). Fever and locusts in two, rabi crops good in three talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(for week ending 21st inst). Rabi crops good.

Satara.—Rabi crops generally good; slight injury by rats in some talukas.

Belgaum.—Damage to crops by rats continues.

Kanara.—Second crop good on coast.

Rajkot.—Wheat and gram thriving.

Wadhwan.—Crops same as before. Prices high.

Baroda.—State of rabi crops inferior.

General Remarks.—Some damage by locusts in Gujarat; by rats in Satara and Southern Maratha Country. Rabi prospects fair generally. No important change.

THE SARAOGI CELEBRATION AT DELHI.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

The Saraogi procession passed off on the return journey of the idol and its worshippers, with as much tranquillity as on its first passage through the city last week. Our readers will remember the somewhat fierce controversy excited by the orders of the Punjab Government in 1877, removing the restrictions which had been placed on the Saraogi processions in Delhi and elsewhere, on the grounds that the objections urged as to the indecency of the idol were untrue; that under the British Government there was no reason that a peaceable and well ordered sect should not publicly perform its religious rites, with as much freedom as all other classes of the community; and that the disorder and breach of peace, which were anticipated, were no reason to prohibit the ceremonial, seeing that the Government would not tolerate disorder, and was quite strong enough to insist upon those persons, who did not like the saraogi procession, practising the toleration which they themselves enjoyed. This discussion, which was conducted on either side by gentlemen, very well known in India, and competent to discuss it, we will not revive, but we would congratulate the Punjab Government on the results of the present Saraogi festival, which attracted some 60,000 persons to Delhi from all parts of the North-West; while at the fair itself, it is estimated that during the days it was kept up, there were including citizens and foreigners, upwards of 150,000 persons.

The rival sect of the Vishnuvas were not at all behindhand in enjoying the fun of the fair; they and their women came in crowds, and from first to last there has been no breach of the peace, and nothing but the utmost good will shown between all classes. As a sign of the confidence felt, which will be thoroughly appreciated by those intimate with Indian custom, all the women wore their gold and silver ornaments, of which there was an astonishingly large display, and during the several days that the affair lasted, there were only two or three trifling cases of theft reported.

The arrangements reflect great credit on Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, who has, for the past two years, taken the greatest trouble to reconcile the opposite factions. The police arrangements were under Major Ewart, whose management of large crowds, and tact and energy have been often displayed, as at the time of the Imperial Assemblage, but never more conspicuously than on this occasion. It would be too much to hope that the difficulties between the Saraogis and Vishnuvas are put at rest for ever, even at Delhi; but this peaceful celebration of a religious ceremony, which two years ago alarmists declared would be provocative of storm and bloodshed, will go far to render future disturbance impossible.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Saturday Review.)

According to a telegram from the Philadelphia Correspondent of the *Times*, the production of gold and silver in the Pacific States and Territories of the United States last year showed a falling-off, compared with the previous year, of little over two and a quarter millions sterling. The yield of gold was £7,791,246; that of silver, £7,749,278; together, £15 540,524. It does not clearly appear whether the figures relating to silver represent the net value of the metal extracted, or only the total out-turn of ore from the so-called silver mines. The distinction is material. All the American silver mines contain a large proportion of both gold and lead. In the Comstock Lode, for example, the proportion of gold is estimated as high as 45 per cent; and for the whole Pacific seaboard it is said to be 37 per cent. The proportion of lead is about 5 per cent. If, then, the above figures give only the gross production of the silver mines, the net yield of silver would be about £4,650 000, which would not quite suffice for the minimum coinage required in the twelve months by the Bland Act. It is probable that the necessary allowance for the presence of other metals in the ore has been made, and that the figures above given relate to the net yield of silver. Even so, however, they prove that the present depreciation of silver is greatly exaggerated, and that as soon as the German Government has disposed of its surplus stock of the metal, the price may be expected to rise. The Committee presided over by Mr. Goschen estimated the production of the American mines at a minimum of nine millions sterling per annum. The agent of Messrs. Rothschild put the estimate as high as ten millions, and the American officials favoured a still higher figure. According to all these authorities, the world was about to be flooded by immense quantities of the metal at the very time when Germany and the Scandinavian countries were abolishing its use as money, and the increase of the India Council bills was diminishing the demand for the East. Nor was this the most serious feature of the case. The cost of mining was said to be so small that one famous Company divided among its shareholders as net profit more than two-thirds of the whole value of the ore raised. If this was really true, and was not accidental, it is evident that production might go on at the same rate, even if the price fell one half; and the shareholders would still have over one-sixth of the gross yield for their share. That is to say, the cost of bringing the metal to market, even if the depreciation were to go from its present stage 20 per cent. to 50 per cent., would still not quite reach 83 per cent. Thus there seems to be no end to the possible depreciation. It is now manifest that the statements relative to those mines laid before the Committee were either greatly exaggerated or were entirely exceptional. The out-turn has never reached the Committee's estimate, and last year it fell short of it by 1½ millions sterling. Either, therefore, the ore was never as abundant as was supposed, and the mines are already giving signs of exhaustion; or the cost of working was so much greater than was represented that the existing depreciation has checked the production. In either case the decline in value is excessive. It is to be borne in mind that the mines of Mexico and Peru have long been showing signs of exhaustion, and that the fall of price has probably already made the working of some of them unprofitable. Sooner or later, therefore, an upward movement seems inevitable, if the Latin Union, Austria-Hungary, and Holland preserve their expectant attitude. But Germany must get rid of her surplus stock of the metal, and some change must be made in the present system of India Council drawings before the prevailing panic can be entirely allayed.

While the falling-off in the production of silver is an unmixed good to all but the mine-owners, promising to put an end to one of the principal causes of disturbance in the Eastern trade, the decrease in the yield of gold is of a different character. In the three years ending with 1855 the average out-turn of gold from all the mines of the world was, according to the best authorities, about 28 millions sterling per annum; ten years later the average had fallen to about 21 millions; and ten years later still it was as low as 19 millions. In twenty years, that is the decrease of the annual production was about nine millions sterling. Owing to the discovery of the silver mines in Nevada and California, there was for a brief space an increase of the yield of gold in America, which has, however, again ceased, without a compensating augmentation elsewhere. The present position is thus a falling-off, to the extent of almost one-third, in the world's yield of gold since the time of the Crimean War. But in the interval there has been a very great increase in the consumption of gold. The Western States of the American Union, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, have been opened up and settled, Japan has been brought into communication with the rest of the world, the isolation of China has been further broken down, the suppression of the Indian Mutiny has been followed by a policy of material development, the civilized part of the globe has been equipped with railways and telegraphs, navigation has been revolutionized by the application of steam and the employment of iron in shipbuilding, and the Suez Canal has brought the East into close proximity to Europe. In consequence of all this there has been an unprecedented development of industry, expansion of trade, and accumulation of wealth, requiring a vast increase, in the gold circulation. Within the past ten years, for instance, it has been calculated by an eminent statistician that the principal banks of Europe increased their stock of gold by 83 millions sterling, or, on an average, more than eight millions annually. The active circulation has also been largely augmented, notwithstanding constant improvements in the organization of credit. The metallic currency of France, for example, is now mainly composed of gold. Thus there has been an extraordinary increase of consumption in the old gold-using countries. And, further, gold has been adopted as the sole standard, instead of silver, by more than one great nation. The import of gold into Germany since the close of the war is estimated at nearly 60 millions sterling, or almost 7½ millions per annum. In preparation for resumption during the past three years the United States Treasury has accumulated almost 24 millions sterling in gold, or 8 millions per annum, to which ought to be added the accumulations of the banks. And there still remains to be taken into account the gold used by the Scandinavian kingdoms in following the example of Germany. Without reckoning these, however, we have found during the past ten years an extraordinary demand by the principal European banks, by Germany, and by the United States, amounting to 167 millions sterling, or, on an average, 16⅔ millions per annum, the whole yearly production being, if we take the mean between that of 1865 and that of 1875, only 20 millions. The surplus available for making good the inevitable wear and tear in the old gold-using countries, for providing the banks of the United States, and treasuries of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and for supplying the arts, has thus been only 3⅓ millions a year. As this surplus is palpably insufficient, the new demand must have been partly satisfied by withdrawals from previously-existing stores in the gold-using countries. The conclusion to which we are thus led is that we need be in no haste to see the universal adoption of the single gold standard. During the past ten years the world's production of the metal has been inadequate to satisfy the demand; and if the demand is still further increased, while the production is decreasing, the struggle between the old gold-using countries and the new will be prolonged and embittered. As the stock of the metal held by the former diminishes, the need for protecting what remains will grow more and more urgent. The great banks will adopt the usual course—that is, raise the rate of discount—and, in the general conflict that will ensue, industry, trade, and credit must necessarily suffer.

It is a very nice question, and one exceedingly difficult of solution, whether the gold scarcity which we have been tracing has yet made itself felt in trade. A scarcity of the metal which forms the standard of value means, of course, that it is dear, that a smaller quantity of it than before will buy the some quantity of other things; in other words, that there is a fall in the prices of commodities generally. As everybody knows, there has been a continuous and very heavy fall of prices during the past five years. But then those years have been years of protracted depression in trade. Owing to causes which we have often investigated in these columns, there was in 1873 a sudden and great diminution of the purchasing power of nearly all countries; and it was inevitable that producers, finding their wares unsaleable on their hands, should try to stimulate consumption by reducing prices and should repeat the process again and again. A portion of the fall, at any rate, is thus quite independent of the decrease in the production of gold. But it is the opinion of many thoughtful observers that the depression in trade does not account for the whole of the facts; in other words, that the fall of prices has been increased by the scarcity of gold; that, consequently, unless the production of the metal is augmented, the recovery in prices expected from a revival of trade will not reach the level of ten, much less of twenty, years ago; and that, in short, wages and prices will in future be permanently lower than they have been since the great gold discoveries in California and Australia. In support of this opinion they cite the fact that the prices of the principal commodities are now lower than they were during the periods of depression that followed the panics of 1857 and 1866, though not quite so low as after the great railway mania of 1847. The argument is deserving of attention; but it is palpably inconclusive. It assumes that the present depression is not more intense than that experienced on the two last occasions, which it is obviously impossible to prove. On the face of it there is a marked difference between the state of trade now and its state after 1857 and 1866. On both those occasions the crisis began with a panic, and was consequently sharp and comparatively short. The present depression, on the contrary, was at first little more than a slackening of extraordinary prosperity: it has been protracted beyond precedent, and only of late has reached the acute state. Like an obstinate disease in which the constitution refuses to throw off the humours from which it is suffering, the unsound business that was weighing upon the trade of the country has maintained itself in spite of falling markets. This circumstance alone renders of little value the comparison to which we have referred. Another point which must be taken into consideration is the great multiplication of banking facilities. To what extent has the note circulation of Europe been increased during the past ten years? Through the trials of the German war and the Commune the notes of the Bank of France, though inconvertible, remained at par, or nearly so—a convincing proof of the education of the French people in the credit system. To what extent have the notes permanently supplanted coin? And the same question may be asked of other European countries. Here at home the use of cheques is every day becoming more and more general: so much so, indeed, that in London at least, people never keep by them more than a very few sovereigns or notes. A mere decrease, then, in the production of gold proves nothing as to the future range of prices, unless it can be shown that there has not been a proportionate increase of credit facilities, and also that the fall of prices is greater than the depression of trade will account for. Yet we are not prepared to deny that the scarcity of gold is deepening the depression of prices. In our opinion, there is not as yet a sufficient basis of ascertained fact to warrant a definite conclusion either way. It is quite clear, however, that, should the scarcity continue and the demand for gold increase, there must be a permanently lower range of prices.

THE ACROSTIC AND FRENCH GRAMMAR MANIA.

(Standard.)

The polemics of a highly popular form of modern pastime could not be illustrated in a more typical manner than by two communications from Correspondents mutually and diametrically opposed, which we have published in the course of the last two days. The precise matter in dispute is the value of the newest and most esteemed variety of drawing-room amusements—double acrostics, mesostiches, problems in English quotations, puzzles in French grammar, and the like modes of gently stimulating and agreeably perplexing minds which might otherwise be tormented with ennui. "An Old Fogey" considers them an unmitigated nuisance and mischief. "Mentor," on the other hand, is disposed to think that they are exceedingly valuable as an educational discipline, and only regrets that the instructive conundrums are not always on a high scientific level. He is indignant that some are little better than an "*olla podrida* of weak puns," and yet even in these he can recognise "whetstones for wits." While "An Old Fogey," on arriving at a country house, with which, as with whose host, are linked many old and most enjoyable associations, is disgusted at finding the whole company victims to the mania for the discovery of obscure "lights," the detection of occult errors in French syntax, and the identification of more or less familiar quotations, "Mentor" considers the recreation so far meritorious as not to be beneath the dignity of his own years and wisdom. It is true that, "as a man," he would be "ashamed to see his own name in print as a prize-winner in a contest; it might imply that he had no higher ambition in life." But then he can enjoy vicariously the honour of solving these enigmas, and he has "helped girls whose winnings, during the last year and a half may be reckoned by three figures" with judicious "tips." We had no idea that acrostic or mesostich guessing was such a paying business, though, indeed, it is not on account of its profitable character that our Correspondent comes forward as its panegyrist. Young ladies, whose minds, we are given to understand, might otherwise not be exercised at all, systematically devote themselves to the study of the classics of English literature (including "Johnson, Locker, and the 'Ingoldsby Legends'")—a sufficiently odd assortment of names—to the rudiments of philology, to "biographies and geographies" of all descriptions, to "Milton and Haydn's dates." Nor do these researches necessarily exclude excellence in physical accomplishments of a high order. "One winner of two important prizes happens to be one of the best lawn-tennis players in her county, and last year won a champion archery prize for the highest lady's score of the year in her club. Having thus disposed of the muscular and medical objection to the ingenious but necessarily sedentary pursuits, our enthusiast conjures "An Old Fogey" to content himself with criticising hosts and hostesses who bore him, and not to "condemn a system which obviates Girton College by bringing it into the drawing-room."

If our Correspondent of yesterday has the best of the argument from a serious point of view, we are tolerably certain that "An Old Fogey" will find many who honestly sympathise with him in the grievance of which he complains. Of all uncongenial society there is none more unacceptable than that in which the new comer is made to feel, not necessarily by any overt, still less by any intentional, act of inhospitality, that he is an intruder. To enter a room in which the chatter of unknown, or even moderately familiar, tongues is exercised upon strange subjects; to hear, being a stranger to the neighbourhood, nothing but local gossip; to be made to feel, in any way, that one has no share nor lot in surrounding conversation or interests, is a trying ordeal to which many persons during the past season of friendly and family reunions have been subjected. It is even worse to be compelled to take part in a round game while secretly hating such recreations, or to discover that, oneself having never crossed the threshold of the "temple of trumps," one is compelled to join in a severe rubber. That "An Old Fogey" should have experienced such sentiments of annoyance when, instead of listening to and participating in a pleasant chat, he was assailed with the inquiry, "Please tell me at once what celebrated woman with a P in her name flourished at Rome in the middle of the fifteenth century?" is very natural. But it furnishes no argument against the reasonableness or the usefulness of the mental gymnastics which he denounces. Bright and brilliant talk, fresh witticisms, epigrammatic and incisive comment, such as he complains have been superseded and exiled by "the latest crazes," are now heard but seldom, and before "An Old Fogey" can expect the world in general to swell the note of his lament, he must show us that if we were to get rid of the "acrostic-literary puzzle and French grammar mania" we should, socially or intellectually, be in every way the gainers. We are much afraid that we should not. An incurable frivolity and emptiness are the bane of modern conversation. It is at once unnatural, artificial, and unamusing. We hear the same burden of monotonous affectation in whatever social level we happen to find ourselves. If we cannot, all of us, be on terms of personal intimacy with Earls and Countesses, we can at least prattle about their doings. The philosophy of our social history may be inaccessible and incomprehensible, but its superficial scandals are common property. The Attic salt of speech such as our Correspondent used once to enjoy from the lips of his accomplished host is better than speculations and questions on the theme of double acrostics. But then it is not the Attic salt which is the general alternative. The choice lies between the contents of the puzzle column and the incidents of the *chronique scandaleuse* of the period. Is it not better that ladies of all ages—and, for the matter of that, gentlemen, too—should discuss likely solutions to problems in mesostiches and in French grammar, than that they should be for ever busying themselves with conjectures as to the subjects of allusions and innuendoes in paragraphs of the "Society" tittle-tattle? "An Old Fogey" tells us that he has often been inclined to address ladies who have importuned him with a request that he would suggest acrostic lights in the words of the Laureate, and advise them, if time hangs heavily on their hands, to look after the poor. Excellent counsel doubtless, but even acrostic guessing and good works are not of necessity absolutely incompatible occupations. Because, as our Correspondent tells us, on one Sunday there was an indignation meeting held in a country house to protest against the policy of an "acrostic editor," it does not follow that this functionary is the sworn foe of all Christian charity. It is tolerably certain that no young lady was ever prevented from visiting a sick villager, or making a flannel petticoat for an old woman, because she was curious to learn "what King of England first suffered from the gout."

Whilst, up to a certain point, "Mentor's" letter may be accepted as an answer to the complaint of our Correspondent who opened the controversy, it is impossible to follow him in all his conclusions. "An Old Fogey's" grievance may be fairly tolerated, not because what he condemns as a fault is a virtue, but because there are many social faults a great deal worse. "Shop" of any kind is always a conversational vice, and undoubtedly the "shop" to which "An Old Fogey" found himself exposed was highly irritating. But he must bear in mind the circumstance that conversation moderately sensible and at all sparkling is just now apparently almost as much a lost art in English society as dramatic invention upon the English stage. It may be questioned how far the double acrostic craze has not a tendency to exaggerate some of the worst, though not the most disagreeable, defects in the social dialogue of the period. If it were not merely to expose what may be spoken of as the ignorance of the educated, but to make those gentlemen and ladies who have had the advantages of culture and instruction feel how little they know, and resolve to remedy their poverty of knowledge, it would do a considerable good. Unfortunately there is one the intellectual feature of the times worse than this deficiency of actual knowledge—the cant of being well informed. Facts are very important things, and it is desirable to know them accurately, just as it is as well to be able to do long sums in compound addition without a mistake. But proficiency in the latter is as little education as mastery in the former, and when "Mentor" insists upon the educating value of the processes involved in the anatomy of these popular puzzles, he does not discriminate sufficiently between education and mere instruction. It may be safely said that, as a sensible correspondent points out in a letter which we print to-day, no one of the competitors for prizes, "whose area of reading" included even "Knowles, Helps, Johnson, Locker, Lockhart, Goldsmith, Spenser, 'Ingoldsby Legends' Browning, and others," read for the purpose ever greatly profited by the study. It is not, indeed, study at all it is cramming. Competitive examinations, and double acrostics, and other cognate forms of mental acrobatism may be bracketed together. They are not admirable in themselves, but they are perhaps necessary evils. Matters were worse under the old regime of nomination than under the existing one of competition, and though the puzzle pages of the "society" journals may help to propagate some of the worst faults, affectations and intellectual insincerities of our present social system, they are at least the correctives to much which in the way of thought and speech might well be stigmatised as positively mischievous.

A month or two before his sad end Mr. Nepean found a species of *Vanilla* vine growing in the Upper Thoungyeen forests. British Burma possesses two varieties of this plant, one with large and the other with small leaf. What Mr. Nepean saw was of the former kind, slightly resembling the true *Vanilla* which has a very narrow and somewhat short leaf and short interpetiolary joints. The specimen referred to was both in fruit and flower, a very rare occurrence as it needs manipulation to fertilize the stigma. Mr. Harding, Secy. to the local Agri-Horticultural Society, found the common *Vanilla* abundant in the Arakan Hills.—*Rangoon Weekly Review.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Few persons are so favoured by circumstances or so fortified by nature as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs, and influenzas everywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off more grave and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment when their present sufferings were appalling and their future prospects most disheartening. Both remedies act admirably together.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF grey, coloured, and white piece goods and yarn at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piecegoods and yarn consisting of—

Grey madapolems 2½ lbs 32 inches.
White tape stripes.
Lems gauze.
Lace stripes.
Mull stripes.
Lace checks.
Coloured and white lappets
Tred and coloured sarees
Printed cambrics and muslins
Grey sarees
White scarfs
Coloured yarn and a quantity of other goods.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Jugjeewun Keeka Street, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Savitribai, widow of Purshotumdass Goculdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Cursondass Purshotumdass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgagee, dated the 23rd day of May 1868.

All that piece of ground situate on the west side of Jugjeewun Keeka street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 732 together with the chawl or range erected and standing thereon, consisting of 2 stories and of 8 rooms on the lower story and seven rooms on the upper story, and also together with the dwelling house or bungalow, also built and standing thereon, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 82, and which said premises intended to be hereby conveyed were formerly and are now in the occupation of Lallchund Chutoordass, and are bounded on the east by the said Jugjeewan Keeka street, on the west by vacant ground and well belonging to Ruttonsey Dharsey, on the north by the passage leaving the premises hereby conveyed, and then the house belonging to the said Ruttonsey Dharsey and the chawl of buildings belonging to Rustomjee Jeewunjee Appoo, and on the south passage, half of which belongs and is appurtenant to the premises hereby conveyed, and the other half to house of Ruttonsey Dharsey.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 Cases T red prints.
2 cases coloured alpacca.
25 drums printing ink.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. J. Watson superintendent of markets comprising blackwood, chiffoniers, wardrobe, dining, dressing, and writing tables, easy chair, cupboard, drawing room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, oval glass clock by French Royal Exchange, plated cruetstands and spoons, decanters, champagne glasses, copper utensils, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. D. W. Martin comprising telescopes, wearing apparel, and sundries.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT No. 185, TARWARFE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 18th February, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the choice and well grown plants in tubs and pots comprising many new and rare crotons, arancaria, cupressus, glanca, gardinia, powria, single and double allocasia, stephanotes, orange trees with fruit, marantas, woodbine, scarlet and other passion flowers, French, honeysuckles, wax plants, hibiscus, hydrangias, standard roses, ivy and other geraniums, myrtle, ercharis, ferns, &c., the property of Pryce Weedon, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 8th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 o clock p.m., at Tank Bunder, by order of C Rustomjee Settna, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Abdool Rahimon Dada, the following Moulmein teak timber, purchased by him at the auction sale held by Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co., auctioneers, on the 29th January 1878.

E X ship Schleswig bride.

NN. I 23 Moulmein Teak Squares

Also to close account.

100 Superior 1st class Moulmen teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Bandora Hill the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of David Hare, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle-stand, icepitcher, bread basket, sugar pot, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished furniture, such as a camp table in 2 pieces, side board, whatnots, handsome circular, pier card, side oblong and writing tables, easy folding, rocking and reclining chairs, conversation sofas, Cambay carpets, teapoys, rich table ornaments, iron and blackwood camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c.

The property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 10th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, one bay Arab horse, 2 Gujarat cows in calves, plants, &c., the property of J. H. EDWARDS, Esq., the same comprises, rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet and picklestand, butter pot, &c., handsome well seasoned French polished household furniture such as circular, pier, oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding and reclining chairs, conversation sofas, Brussels carpet, centre ottoman, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, cloths presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Castle, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture by Deschamps, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square sympathetic piano by Collard and Collard, Surat milch buffaloe, boat, billiard table, valuable books, carriage, horses &c., the property of D. S. Kemp Esq., Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upna Cottage, Parel, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware an English built mail phaeton by R Disturnal, with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Berthon's Patent Collapsible Life boat.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla.

A lot of unserviceable surgical instruments.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnak Bunder on account of the underwriters, ex "Deucalion;"

H A B J—86 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF DELHI PAINTINGS ON IVORY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concerns, a collection of Delhi paintings on ivory, such as Agra River Side Joomn Mosque, Amritsur Temple, Portrait of Noorjeehan, Kootuh Pellor Delhi, Peacock Throne, Delhi Temple of Mecca, Temple of Medina, Lahore Gate Fort Delhi, Kooluh Pillar, and various other views.

The above will be on view by Thursday next the 6th proximo.

AUCTION SALE of cart weighing machine waggon wheels, tanks, leather hose, different kinds of iron, &c., &c., at the Byculla iron works Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Trustees of Messrs W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation at the Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, a second hand 5 ton cart weighing machine, waggon wheels, galvanised tanks, leather hose, sluice and steam valves, fire bricks, slabs and blocks, scrap, angle, tie bar and plate iron, oil cans, old tools, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

FOR LEASE,
AT KUSSOWLIE, IN THE HILLS,
(Under the patronage of General Sir James and Lady Brind, and the elite of India),

THE whole or part of the extensive and splendid Buildings "THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS," with a detached Villa, all elegantly furnished, a large Garden, Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Recreation Grounds.

Well suited for business of any kind.

Adapted for Hotel, Boarding House, Balls, Concerts, Theatricals, Mess or Co-operative Stores. Complete with Lamps, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Linen, and every requisite of domestic comfort.

A Wholesale and Retail Licence for the sale of Liquors.

A Sodawater Machine and a Billiard Table on the premises.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOHN WILSON & Co., Wine and General Merchants, Kussowlie.

J. NEUBERG,
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"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

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RESERVE FUND..............Dollars 1,200,000

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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
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Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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JOHN BLEES,
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LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of different dealers who are proceeding to their country, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable (the late stable of Ali Abdoola), on FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 2 P.M.

A. RAHMAN MINNEE.

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Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

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Cures old Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

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